



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

EducT 1118.93.200



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



Anna A. Raymond.

July 1922.



3 2044 102 850 096

STUDIES
IN
GREEK ACCIDENCE

BY
F. C. BARNES, M.A.
TROY ACADEMY, TROY, N.Y.

ἐξ ἀγαθῆς ἀρχῆς γίνεται τέλος ἀγαθόν

Boston
ALLYN AND BACON
1893

Educ T 111 8. 93. 200

EDUCATION LIBRARY

CITY OF

BOSTON, MASS.

SEP 26 1939

COPYRIGHT, 1893,

By F. C. BARNES.

Norwood Press :

J. S. Cushing & Co. — Berwick & Smith.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

APOLOGY.

THIS book has been prepared to meet a need felt by the author in his own classes, and is put forth in the belief, founded on classroom experience, that by the method of classification and grouping here followed, where the student's attention is called directly, and in advance, to each point to be discussed in his lesson, better results can be obtained than by the conventional "grammar lesson," —and that, too, with a saving of time and labor to both pupil and teacher.

While it is not intended to give undue prominence to the study of formal grammar in language work, the writer believes it to be an indisputable fact that no language can be mastered, even for purposes of mere translation, without a thorough understanding of its forms and constructions. If this be true of any language, it is assuredly true of so highly inflected a tongue as the Greek, and this branch of the work should here receive especial attention.

Again, if Greek is to have a place in the secondary schools at all, the advisability of which plan, in the present crowded condition of the curriculum, may well be questioned, the most that should be attempted is to lay a firm foundation for the work of the college or university, to which department this branch of education seems more properly to belong. In this attempt two aims should be kept constantly in view: first, the acquisition of an extensive vocabulary, well fixed in mind, to be obtained by

constant practice in translation and *retranslation*; second, a thorough familiarity with all the ordinary grammatical technicalities, both accidental and syntactical, to be obtained, the former by some such method as that here offered, the latter by the use of a properly arranged work on prose composition. The more distinct this work can be kept from that of the prescribed course in reading, the greater the interest of the pupil and, consequently, the better the results achieved.

This book is concerned solely with the Attic dialect, in the belief that this should receive the beginner's chief attention—it really calls for all the time at his disposal in any preparatory course of the usual length. If the colleges would permit the secondary schools to confine their work in Greek to this one phase of the language, a great advantage would be gained which could not fail to result in increased proficiency on the part of candidates in this subject.

F. C. BARNES.

TROY ACADEMY, TROY, N.Y.,
March, 1893.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

THE book here presented is intended to be used, not as an independent text-book, but in immediate connection with the regular work in Greek. The plan suggested is to put a copy in the hands of each second-year student in the subject, and of each student completing on review his preparation for college, and to assign each day, in connection with the usual lesson, a certain portion to be called for at the beginning of the next recitation; to later divide the book into such sections as may prove convenient, assign these sections for special study, and then make them the basis of an examination, oral or written.

The references are to Goodwin's Greek Grammar (Revision of 1892) and to Hadley's Greek Grammar (Allen's Revision). A few of the questions have been repeated, under different heads, in the same or in a slightly changed form, for the sake of greater clearness, and many minor points have been intentionally omitted. Such abbreviations as have been used will be readily understood.



OUTLINE OF STUDY.

<i>A. INTRODUCTORY:</i>	QUESTIONS
1. Divisions of the Language	1-13
2. Alphabet.....	14-49
<i>a.</i> Letters	14-19
<i>b.</i> Vowels and Markings	20-34
<i>c.</i> Consonants	35-48
<i>d.</i> Writing Capitals.....	49
3. Syllables, Quantity, Punctuation	50-61
 <i>B. USAGE OF VOWELS:</i>	
1. Euphonic, or Natural Changes	1-45
<i>a.</i> General Rules.....	1-18
<i>b.</i> Special Rules	19-27
<i>c.</i> Avoidance of Hiatus	28-45
2. Arbitrary Changes	46-60
 <i>C. ACCENT:</i>	
1. Kinds and Position	1-46
<i>a.</i> In General.....	1-20
<i>b.</i> Proclitics, Enclitics, Anastrophe.....	21-38
<i>c.</i> Contracted Syllables.....	39-46
2. Accent of Various Forms	47-80
<i>a.</i> Nouns, Adjectives, Participles	47-64
<i>b.</i> Pronouns	65-67
<i>c.</i> Verbs	68-80
 <i>D. PROPERTIES OF SUBSTANTIVES:</i>	
1. General Relations	1-31

<i>E. NOUNS OF THE VOWEL DECLENSIONS:</i>	QUESTIONS
1. First Declension	1-19
2. Second Declension	20-32
3. Examples	33-37
4. <i>A</i> -Declension Nouns of the Anabasis.	
5. <i>O</i> -Declension Nouns of the Anabasis.	
<i>F. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS:</i>	
1. General Rules and Applications	1-31
<i>G. NOUNS OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION:</i>	
1. General Properties	1-6
2. Usual Case Formation	7-27
<i>a.</i> Nominative Singular	7-14
<i>b.</i> Vocative Singular	15-19
<i>c.</i> Other Cases	20-25
<i>d.</i> Mute and Liquid Stems	26-27
3. Peculiar Case Formation	28-62
<i>a.</i> Stems in Σ	28-37
<i>b.</i> Vowel and Diphthong Stems	38-51
<i>c.</i> Other Peculiarities	52-62
4. Summary; Local Endings	63-75
5. Consonant Declension Nouns of the Anabasis.	
<i>H. ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, NUMERALS:</i>	
1. Adjectives	1-32
<i>a.</i> Vowel Declensions	1-11
<i>b.</i> Consonant Declension	12-32
2. Participles	33-48
3. Adverbs	49-51
4. Comparison	52-68
<i>a.</i> Adjectives	52-63
<i>b.</i> Adverbs	64-65
<i>c.</i> Other Parts of Speech	66-68
5. Numerals	69-85
<i>a.</i> Classification and Forms	69-75
<i>b.</i> Expression and Use	75-85

6. Vowel Declension Adjectives of the Anabasis.
7. Consonant Declension Adjectives of the Anabasis.

I. PRONOUNS AND THE ARTICLE:	QUESTIONS
1. Pronouns.....	1-49
<i>a.</i> Personal Pronouns.....	1-11
<i>b.</i> Reflexive Pronouns.....	12-14
<i>c.</i> Reciprocal Pronouns.....	15-17
<i>d.</i> Possessive Pronouns.....	18-19
<i>e.</i> Demonstrative Pronouns.....	20-30
<i>f.</i> Interrogatives and Indefinites.....	31-41
<i>g.</i> Relative Pronouns.....	42-49
2. The Article.....	50-54
 J. VERBS:	
1. General Properties.....	1-18
2. Formative Elements.....	19-61
<i>a.</i> Augment.....	19-33
<i>b.</i> Reduplication.....	34-40
<i>c.</i> Endings.....	41-61
3. Tenses.....	62-131
<i>a.</i> Tense Systems in General.....	62-75
<i>b.</i> Formation of the Present.....	76-102
<i>c.</i> Formation of Other Tense Stems.....	103-131
4. Inflection.....	132-161
<i>a.</i> Preliminary.....	132-137
<i>b.</i> Common Form.....	138-149
<i>c.</i> Simple Form.....	150-159
<i>d.</i> Irregular Forms.....	160-161
5. The Verbs of the Anabasis.	

A. INTRODUCTORY.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. What people used the Greek language, and where did they live?.....	Int. § (1)	§ 1
2. Into what tribes were they divided, and what districts did each tribal division occupy? ...	"	2
3. Did these divisions exist from the earliest times?	Int. § (2)	2 <i>D</i>
4. What three dialects of the language corresponded to these divisions?.....	Int. § (3)	2
5. What three dialects were spoken by the Ionians, and to what period is each assigned?...	"	3 <i>c, d</i>
6. Account for the prominence of the Attic dialect	Int. §§ (3) (4)	3 <i>d</i>
7. Mention a writer for each of the dialects above referred to, and at least one work for each writer.....	Int. § (3)	3 <i>a-d</i>
8. What was the <i>Common Dialect</i> , and who used it?.....	Int. § (5)	3 <i>e</i>
9. What was the <i>Hellenistic Dialect</i> , and who used it?.....	"	4 <i>f</i>
10. What was meant by a Hellenist?.....	"	"
11. When did <i>Modern Greek</i> begin to appear in literature, and what relation does it bear, in its present form, to the ancient language?..	"	4 <i>g</i>
12. What age may be assigned to the Greek language?.....	"	
13. To what other languages is the Greek related?	Int. § (6)	1
14. What was the origin of the Greek alphabet?..	—	8 <i>a</i>
15. How many letters are there in this alphabet?..	1	5
16. What other letters were once in use, and what was their value?.....	3	7
17. Which have been taken without change into our alphabet?.....	1	5
18. When did the small letters come into use?....	—	8
19. What abbreviations are occasionally found for <i>ov</i> and <i>στ</i> ?.....	3	6 <i>a</i>

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
20. How many vowels in the Greek alphabet?....	§ 5	§ 9
21. Name the short vowels; the long vowels; the doubtful vowels; the open vowels; the close vowels.....	6	9, 10, 12
22. What is meant by a subscript letter?.....	10	13
23. Under what vowels can a subscript stand?....	7, 10	13
24. How is it written with capital letters?.....	10	13 a
25. Write τῆ κωμῳδία in capitals, omitting the accents.....	—	—
26. What is meant by diphthongs, and how are they formed?.....	7	13
27. Name the diphthongs.....	"	"
Which of these are called "improper diphthongs"? Why?.....	7, 10	13, 14 c
28. Explain the pronunciation of diphthongs.....	28 a	14 a
29. How were the improper diphthongs written?..	7, 10	14 c
30. What are breathings, and how are they used?	11, 15	17 b, 18 a
31. What was the origin of the sign?.....	13	—
32. How is the breathing marked on diphthongs?	12	17 a
33. How is it marked on capitals?.....	12 ex.	17 a, ex.
34. Write the breathing on the following words:	(See Questions 30-34)	

Smooth: εν, αντι, ωπ, ει, ηδειν, ΗΙΑΕΙΝ, ωξα.

Rough: ουτος, οραω, υπο, ρητωρ, ωστε, αιρεω, ΑΙΠΕΩ, ΠΥΡΡΟΣ.

35. How many consonants in the Greek alphabet?		
Name them.....	1	5
36. Into what classes are they divided?.....	18, 19	22
37. Write those belonging to each class.....	16, 20-22	23, 24, 26
38. What are the subdivisions of the semi-vowels?	20	23
39. Learn this table for the subdivisions of mutes:	22	24

	Smooth.	Middle.	Rough.
	⋮	⋮	⋮
Labials.....	π	β	φ
Palatals.....	κ	γ	χ
Linguals.....	τ	δ	θ
	⋮	⋮	⋮
	S.	M.	R.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
40. What are cognate mutes? Coördinate?.....	§ 23	§ 24, 25
41. Name the double consonants, and the equivalent of each.....	18	21 a, 26
42. What is <i>γ nasal</i> , in what combinations is it used, and by what represented in Latin letters?.....	17	20
43. Pronounce the following words and write them in Latin letters:..... <i>σάλπιγξ, σφίγξ, "ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ, "ΑΓΚΥΡΑ.</i>	"	"
44. What must be specially noticed in pronouncing consonants?.....	28 3	19, 20, 21
45. Name the surds. The sonants. Define each term.....	24	a, b 27 a
46. What is the difference in the use of "σ" and "ς"?.....	2	6
47. What consonants can stand at the end of a Greek word?.....	25	85 a, b
48. To what are the following letters and combinations equivalent in Latin letters?..... <i>υ, ου, ει, αι, οι, υι, ς, η, φ, κ, θ, φ, χ, ψ.</i>	I —	5, 15 —
49. Rewrite the following selection, using capital letters only, and omitting both breathings and accents:..... <i>‘Παῖς ποτε λουόμενος ἐν τινὶ ποταμῷ ἐκινδύνυσεν ἀποπνιγῆναι. ἰδὼν δὲ τινα παρόντα, τοῦτον ἐπὶ βοηθείᾳ ἐκάλει. ὁ δὲ ἐμέμφετο τῷ παιδί ὡς τολμηρῷ. τὸ δὲ μεῖράκιον εἶπε πρὸς αὐτόν, ‘Ἀλλὰ νῦν μὲν μοι βοήθει, ὕστερον δὲ ἐμοὶ ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ὄντι μέμψαι, εἰ ἡδύ σοὶ ἐστίν.’</i>	I	5
50. How many syllables has a Greek word, and how are they named?.....	96	89, 90
51. How is a Greek word divided into syllables?..	97	91
52. Divide the following words into syllables according to the rule just learned:..... <i>ῥήξαντες, ἡμφισμέρους, κέρως, εὐώνυμον, Πλαταιεῖς, ἐστράτεον.</i>	—	—
53. Define a pure syllable and give examples.....	O. E. 18 a	—
54. When is a syllable long by nature? When by position?.....	98, 99	92 a

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
55. Must a long syllable always contain a long vowel or a diphthong?	§ 99 ^a	§ 92 <i>b</i>
56. When is a syllable common?	100	93 <i>a, b</i>
57. How can the quantity of syllables be readily determined?	104	94 <i>a-f</i>
58. Mark the quantity of the syllables in the following words:	(See Questions 54-57)	
<i>ῥήτωρ, τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην, ἐκ δόμου, ἄλλο στράτευμα, τί δρᾷ; τί βιβλίον ἀναγιγνώσκειτε;</i>		
59. Mark those which are long by nature (n.); those which are long by position (p.); those which are common (c.)	"	" "
60. Quote the rule for the quantity of each syllable	"	" "
61. Write and explain the punctuation marks used in Greek	150	121

B. USAGE OF VOWELS.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. What is meant by contraction of vowels?	§ 35	§ 37
NOTE. — <i>It may be found convenient in class-work on the rules for contraction to make use of the names given in Questions 2, 6, 10, 13.</i>		
2. State the union rule.	37	37 <i>a</i>
3. What is the dieresis, how used, when omitted?	9	16 <i>a</i>
4. Rewrite the following in contracted form:	37	37 <i>a</i>
<i>πολεῖ, πηχεῖ, παῖστος.</i>		
5. Write both forms for four other examples . . .	"	"
6. State the <i>O</i> rule	38 1, 2	37 <i>c, e</i>
7. Copy the following vowel-couplets and write after each its contract equivalent:	"	"
<i>οα, αο, οε, οο, εο, ηο, οη, οω, αω, εω.</i>		
8. Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.	"	"
9. State the difference between <i>αι</i> and <i>ου</i> arising from contraction and <i>αι</i> and <i>ου</i> already discussed in <i>A</i> 26, 27	8	14 <i>b</i>
10. State the <i>A</i> and <i>E</i> rule.	38 1, 3	37 <i>d, b, e</i>
11. Copy the following vowel couplets and write after each its contract equivalent:	"	"
<i>αε, εα, ηα, αη, εε, αα, εη, ηε.</i>		
12. Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.	"	"
13. State the diphthong rule.	38 4	39 <i>a, b</i>
14. Copy the following vowel trios and write after each its contract equivalent:	"	"
<i>ααι, αει, αου, αοι, εει, εοι, οου, αα, εου, οφ.</i>		
15. Write both forms of four complete words contracted under this rule.	"	"

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
16. By the foregoing rules (Questions 2-15) contract the following words where needful, re-writing each form as here given and placing immediately after it the contract equivalent without accent:	—	—
<p>ἄστει, γέραϊ, νόψ, ὀστέψ, μυαῶν, τίμαε, τέ- lea, νόος, ἡδέϊ, γένεος, ἀπλόοι, μνάαι, πορφύ- ρειοι, ταυρέων, σιδηρέου, ἐτίμαον, ὀράουσι, γέα, φιλέετε, φίλεε, φιλέουσι, τιμάου, τιμαοίμην, φιλέησθον, δηλώωμαι, ἐδηλοέσθην, ὀράησθον, φιλεοίσαν, τιμάοιεν, φανέοιεν, φανέειν.</p>		
17. Quote the rule for contracting each of the above words	§ 37 1-38 4	§ 37 a-e, 39 a-b
18. Give the original form of the following contracts:	—	—
<p>τιμῶ, ἀργυροῦς, μνῶν, ἀργυρῶ, χρυσῇ, τι- μάτε, ὀρῶ, φιλήσθον, φιλείτε, χρυσαῖ, φιλοῖ, ἀπορῶ, δορυξοῦ, ταυραῖ, εὐχλοῖς.</p>		
<p>NOTE. — Questions 19-26 are given here for completeness. It is perhaps as well, however, to leave the discussion of the points involved until those portions of the grammar are reached where they immediately apply. Et sic infra passim.</p>		
19. State the special rule for contraction in adjectives in οος	39 1	41
20. State the special rule for the contraction of εα, εας, εε	39 1, 2, 208 3, 252	41, 192, 202
21. When has ε a peculiarity in contraction?	38 4	39 b
22. What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in οω?	39 4, 5, 497	39 c, 410 b
23. What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in αω?	39 5, 496	40 a, 412
24. What peculiarity of contraction have verbs in εω?	495 1, 2	411
25. What peculiarity of contraction is found in the second person singular of the passive and middle?	39 3	40 c, 384

Num.

Goodwin.

A.'s Hadley.

26. Contract or expand, as need be, the following examples for Questions 19-25:

(19) ἀρτιθρόα, δορυζόη, ἀθραῖν, εὐχλᾶς,
ἀπορρόβαν, εὐχλόην.

(20) πορφυρέα, Ἑρμέας (1 Decl.), συκάς,
ὑγιᾶ, χρέα, πῶα, κλέα.

(20) βασιλέας, γονέας, εὐρέας.

(20) τριήρεε, γένη, ἀληθέε.

(21) φιλέοι, χρύσσαι, ἀργυρέαις.

(22) δηλῶει, δολόη, δηλῶειν, ριγῶν.

(23) τιμάειν, ὀρᾶν, δαψῆς, ἐδίψης.

(24) πλείτον, πλέει, ἔπλεον, ἔπλεε.

(25) λύεαι, βουλευῆ, φανῆσει.

27. Is contraction ever neglected?	§ 40 ²	§ 38 a, b
28. Define hiatus and state how it may be avoided	34	75
29. What is crasis and how is it indicated?	42	76
30. When is crasis generally used?	"	76 b
31. When is the coronis omitted?	45	76 a
32. How are the rules for contraction modified when applied to crasis?	43 1, 2	77 a-c
33. What peculiarity has ἕτερος in crasis?	46	77 d
34. Define elision and tell how it is indicated	48	79
35. When is elision generally used?	49	80 a-c, 81
36. What forms are not elided?	50 a-e, 61	80 d-f, b
37. What other forms are not affected by elision?	52	80 rem.
38. When by crasis or elision a smooth mute is brought before a vowel with the rough breathing, what is the effect?	92, 93	82 a
39. Apply the rules for crasis and elision where necessary in the following examples:	(See Questions 30-38)	

τὸ ἐναντίον, καὶ αὐτός, καὶ εἴτα, ὁ ἐκ, ἐπὶ
ἐτέρῳ, ὁ ἀνὴρ, τῷ ἀνδρί, τοῦ ἐτέρου, ἀλλὰ
εὐθύς, καὶ ὁ, μέντοι ἄν, ἐπὶ αὐτῷ, καὶ αὐτῇ,
λέγοιμι ἄν.

40. Define synizesis — give an example	42	42
41. Define aphæresis — give an example	55	83
42. What is ν movable?	56	87 b
43. When and how is it used?	57-60	87 1-3, b
44. When is its use forbidden?	58	87 a

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
45. What other consonants are thus used?	§ 62-63	§ 88 <i>a-c</i>
NOTE.— <i>For Questions 46-60 cf. note immediately preceding Question 19.</i>		
46. What vowels are interchanged in the inflection and formation of words?	29-32	28, 33
47. What changes occur in root-syllables?	31	29, 32
48. What is the fundamental form in each of these cases?	153	32, 33 <i>a</i>
49. What is meant by strong and weak root-vowels?	31	32
50. What rule of interchange is peculiar to the Attic dialect?	33	30
51. State an exception to this rule	—	30 <i>a</i>
52. Are close and open vowels interchanged?	806 ex.	31
53. In interchange, what is the corresponding long form for <i>ᾱ</i> ?	29	33
54. In lengthening <i>ᾱ</i> , what decides which form is to be used?	"	30
55. What is meant by compensative lengthening?	30	34
56. To what do <i>ᾱ</i> , <i>ε</i> , <i>ι</i> , <i>ο</i> , <i>υ</i> correspond in compensative lengthening, and to what in interchange?	29, 30	30, 33, 34
57. What is meant by transfer of quantity?	33	36
58. Define syncope.	65	43
59. What vowels are dropped between vowels, and what is the effect?	249, 263	44, 35
60. Define the term, prothetic vowel	—	45

Other points under the usage of vowels are considered in connection with those topics in the grammar where they appear as integral parts of those topics only, rather than of the general subject of vowels here treated.

C. ACCENT.

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1.	How many accents are there? Name them and write the sign for each.	§ 106	§ 96
2.	Have these signs always been in use?	107 <i>a</i>	—
3.	On what syllable or syllables may each accent fall?	106 <i>a</i>	99
4.	How are the marks of accent written on words?	109	96 <i>a</i>
5.	What position has the accent relatively to the breathing on the same syllable?	12	96 <i>b</i>
6.	What position have the accents and breathings on capital letters?	12 ex.	“
7.	Rewrite the following selection in capitals, retaining both breathings and accents:	“	“
	<p>“ἔστι δὲ τῷ Στεφάνῳ τροφὸς σοφὴ καὶ ἀγαθὴ. καὶ φιλεῖ αὐτόν. ἀλλὰ ἐνίοτε κακὸς ἐστίν. ἡ οὖν τροφὸς παῖει πῆν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ. καὶ ποτε ὀρῶ αὐτὸν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ θποι ἵπποι καὶ ἀμαξαὶ εἰσιν. ἐθέλει οὖν τὸ κακὸν παῖδιον κολᾶζειν. ἀλλὰ ἀποτρέχει ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ αὐτῆς καταγελᾷ. ἡ δὲ τροφὸς λέγει, ‘οὐκ ἔστι παῖδιον ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὃ οὕτω κακὸν ἐστίν.’”</p>		
8.	What name is given to a word with the acute accent on the last syllable? On the penult? On the antepenult?	110 <i>i</i>	99
9.	What name is given to a word with the circumflex accent on the last syllable? On the penult?	110 <i>a</i>	99
10.	What is a barytone?	110 <i>3</i>	“
11.	In the following selection name each word according to the position of the accent:		
	<p>“ἐπιθυμεῖ ὁ μὲν αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος ποταμὸν διαβαίνειν· καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ πλοῖον ἐλαύνει. ὁ δὲ φίλος φησὶ, ‘τί μένεις ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου;’ ὁ δὲ ἄνθρωπός φησιν, ‘ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐπιθυμῶ ὡς τάχιστα διαβαίνειν.’”</p>		

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
12. On what syllables may the acute accent stand? On what the circumflex?.....	§ 106	§ 100 <i>a, b, c,</i> 103 <i>a</i>
13. State the rule for the accent of the antepenult..	111	101 <i>a</i>
14. State the rule for the accent of the penult	112	101 <i>b, c, e</i>
15. State the rule for the accent of the ultima	ex.	101 <i>d, f</i>
16. What peculiarity have <i>αι</i> and <i>οι</i> in determining the accent of words?	113	102 <i>a, b</i>
17. Of what value is the accent in determining the quantity of vowels?	—	104 <i>a</i>
18. When is the acute accent changed to the grave?	115	108
19. When is the rule for this change not applied?..	115 2	115 <i>a, 119 c,</i> 277 <i>a</i>
20. Place the required accent on the heavy-faced syllables of the following words:	(See Questions 14-15)	
<p><i>ἔτοιμος, πρεσβυτης, ἔπειτ᾽, ἔψεσθαι, ἀπο, λογος, δεομαι, φίλοι, ταυροι ἐπιθεντες, πολλῖτ᾽, τουτων, κωμαι, ἀσπίδος, ταυτ᾽, μῆλον, γεωρ- γος, εἶχεν, ἐσθιειν, δένδρον, διενουσυντο.</i></p>		
21. What is a proclitic?	136	111
22. Name the proclitics	137	111 <i>a-d</i>
23. Do proclitics ever take an accent?	138	112 <i>a-c</i>
24. Define an enclitic.....	140	113
25. Name the enclitics by groups.....	141 1-4	113 <i>a-d</i>
26. Does the word before an enclitic change an acute accent to the grave?	143	115 <i>a</i>
27. When does the enclitic lose its accent?	142	116
28. When does the enclitic not lose its accent? ...	143 2	116 <i>a, 119 d</i>
29. When does the word before an enclitic receive an additional accent?.....	143 1	115 <i>b, c</i>
30. When does the word before an enclitic not receive an additional accent?	143 3	114
31. Formulate three rules which together cover all the usual relations of accent between an en- clitic and the preceding word.....	143 1-3	114-116
32. When several enclitics follow in succession, how is the accent changed?	145	117
33. In the use of enclitics what apparent excep- tion to the general rules of accent is found?	146	118

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
34. When do enclitics retain their accent in exception to the rules developed by Question 31?	§ 144 1-5	§ 119 <i>a-c</i>
35. The following expressions contain enclitics; supply the omitted accents where necessary:	(See Questions 27-34)	
<i>ἄνθρωπος τις, ἄνθρωποι τινες, ἄνδρες τινες, τοῦτ' ἐστὶ, παῖς ποτε, ἀνθρώπου τινος, νῆσοι τινες, ποιεῖ πως, βιβλίον μου, εἰ τις τι μοι δίδωσι, δίδωμι τι σοι.</i>		
36. Define anastrophe	116	109
37. When does it occur?	116 1, 2	109 <i>a, b</i>
38. When is it neglected?	116 1	110 <i>a, b</i>
39. State the general rule for the accent of contracted syllables	117, 118	105 <i>a</i>
40. State the rule for the accent of a contracted penult	111, 112, 117	105
41. State the rule for the accent of a contracted ultima	117	"
42. When words are joined by crasis, how is the accent affected?	119	106
43. How is the accent affected by elision?	120	107
44. What peculiarity of accent have contract substantives in the first declension?	ex.	144
45. What peculiarity of accent is found in second declension contracts?	203 1-3	158 <i>a, b</i> , 224
46. Write with proper accent the contracted forms of the following words :	(See Questions 39-45)	
<i>τιμαόμενος, ἐφίλεε, ἐσταώς, νόος, συκέαιν, Ἑρμέας, ἀργύρεος, λινέω, ἀντίθροος, ἀντιθρόου, ἐφίλεετε, ταῦρεοι, πορφυρέων, βαθυχρόαις.</i>		
47. State the general rule for the accent of nouns, adjectives, and participles	121, 134	104 <i>b</i> , 128
48. What is the usual place of the accent in neuter substantives?	—	546
49. State the special rule for the accent of the genitive and dative of the first and second declensions	123	129
50. State the special rule for the accent of the genitive plural in the first declension	"	141
51. State the special rule for the accent of the genitive and dative of the third declension. .	127	172

Num.

Goodwin. A.'s Hadley.

52. In the following groups, having the nominative singular accented, write the required accent on each of the other case forms:..... (See Questions 47-51)

1ST DECLENSION.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.
S. γέφυρα,	γεφυρᾶς,	γεφυρᾳ,	γεφυρᾶν,	γεφυρᾶ.
P. γεφυραι,	γεφυρων,	γεφυραις,	γεφυρᾶς,	γεφυραι.
S. ὄργη,	ὄργης,	ὄργῃ,	ὄργην,	ὄργη.
P. ὄργαι,	ὄργων,	ὄργαις,	ὄργᾶς,	ὄργαι.
S. ναύτης,	ναυτου,	ναυτῇ,	ναυτην,	ναυτᾶ.
P. ναυται,	ναυτων,	ναυταις,	ναυτᾶς,	ναυται.

2D DECLENSION.

S. ἄνθρωπος,	ἀνθρωπου,	ἀνθρωπῷ,	ἀνθρωπον,	ἀνθρωπε.
P. ἄνθρωποι,	ἀνθρωπων,	ἀνθρωποῖς,	ἀνθρωπους,	ἀνθρωποι.
S. θυμός,	θυμου,	θυμῷ,	θυμον,	θυμε.
P. θυμοί,	θυμων,	θυμοῖς,	θυμους,	θυμοί.

3D DECLENSION.

S. σᾶρξ,	σαρκος,	σαρκί,	σαρκᾶ,	σαρξ.
P. σαρκες,	σαρκων,	σαρξί,	σαρκᾶς,	σαρκες.
S. κῆρυξ,	κηρυκος,	κηρυκί,	κηρυκᾶ,	κηρυξ.
P. κηρυκες,	κηρυκων,	κηρυξί,	κηρυκᾶς,	κηρυκες.
S. λιμήν,	λιμενος,	λιμενί,	λιμενᾶ,	λιμήν.
P. λιμενες,	λιμενων,	λιμεσί,	λιμενᾶς,	λιμενες.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 53. What peculiar vocative accent is found in the first declension? | § 182 | § 147 c |
| 54. What peculiar vocative accent is found in the second declension? | 195 | 155 a |
| 55. What peculiarity of accent is found in the second declension? | 198, 200 | 162 a, b |
| 56. State the special rule for the accent of the genitive in vowel stems of the third declension | 114, 251 | 201, 203 a |
| 57. What peculiar vocatives in the third declension? | 122 c, d,
221 1, 2,
230, 246, 273 | 185, 188,
193, 199 |
| 58. What rule of accent have diphthong stems in the third declension? | 267 | 205, 206 |
| 59. On what syllables may the accent stand in feminine nominative singular of adjectives? | 298-300 | 222 a, b |

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
60. What exception to the general rule for the position of the accent in declension after the nominative case is found in feminine adjectives of the vowel declensions?	§ 121, 124, 302	§ 128, 141, 222 <i>b</i>
61. What adjective forms have recessive accent? . .	122 <i>a, b</i>	232 <i>a, 236 a</i>
62. State the cases in which <i>πῶς</i> is exceptional in accent	128, 329	172, 239, 240
63. Do monosyllabic participles conform to the rule for the accent of monosyllables of the third declension?	129	242 <i>a</i>
64. What participles have exceptional accent in the nominative?	131 4, 5	389 <i>a, b, c,</i> 477 <i>c, 480 a</i>
65. In the personal pronouns of the first person, which forms are used as enclitics, and which retain the accent? When is each used? . . .	141 1, 389	263
66. What peculiarity of accent is sometimes found in the plural of the personal pronouns of the first and second persons?	396	264
67. What is unusual in the accent of <i>τίς</i> interrogative?	129, 418	277 <i>ex. a</i>
68. State the general rule for the accent of verbs. .	130	386
69. What verb forms accent the penult?	131 3, 4	389 <i>b, c, d</i>
70. What verb forms have the acute on the ultima? Note the five imperatives.	131 2, 5	387 <i>b, 389 a</i>
71. What verb forms have the circumflex on the ultima?	131 1	387 <i>a, 389 a</i>
72. In compound verbs what exception to the general rule is found?	133	391 <i>a, b, c</i>
73. Show how the rules of accent are of use in determining the form of a verb	131 1-5	390
74. What peculiarity of accent occurs in optatives of the <i>μ</i> inflection?	131 3	388
75. What is the exception to this rule?	729, 742	445 <i>a, 487 3</i>
76. State the peculiarity of accent in <i>καίμα</i> and <i>ἡμα</i> in composition	<i>ex. inf.</i>	482 <i>a, 484 a</i>
77. What verb forms are enclitic?	141 3	113 <i>c</i>
78. When does <i>ἐστίν</i> retain its accent?	144 5	119 <i>a</i>
79. What is the usual accent of compound words? .	—	582 <i>a, b, c</i>
80. State the rule for the accent of adverbs	365	257

D. PROPERTIES OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. What parts of speech undergo a change of form to indicate their relation to the rest of the sentence?	§ 151	§ 122
2. What is this change called when applied to nouns?	"	"
3. What other parts of speech have declension? ..	"	"
4. In how many declensions are Greek nouns, etc., declined?	164	132 I. II.
5. To what Latin declensions do these correspond?	165	132 II. <i>a</i>
6. What are heteroclitics?	287	212
7. What are metaplastic forms?	—	213
8. What name is given to the first and second declensions in common?	165	131 <i>a</i>
9. What is meant by the stem of a word?	152	130
10. What is meant by the root of a word?	153	543 <i>a, b, c</i>
11. What genders are observed in Greek grammar?	156	123
12. How is the gender of a word indicated?	157	124
13. Name by meaning those classes of words which are masculine.	159 1-4	125 <i>a</i>
14. Name by meaning those classes of words which are feminine.	"	125 <i>b, c</i>
15. Name by meaning those classes of words which are neuter	"	125 <i>d, e</i>
16. What nouns may be of common gender?	158	126
17. What are epicene nouns?	"	127
18. Of what genders are nouns of the first declension and how may this gender be determined?	168	134
19. Of what genders are most nouns of the second declension?	189	151
20. What genders occur in the third declension? ..	284-281	164

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
21. How may feminines of the second declension be distinguished?	§ —	§ 152 <i>a-e</i>
22. How is the gender indicated in the third declension?	281-285	164, 165
23. What are heterogeneous nouns?	288	214
24. What numbers are observed in Greek?	155	123 <i>a</i>
25. Are all of these numbers found in every word?	—	215 <i>a</i>
26. What cases are used in Greek?	160	123 <i>3</i>
27. Were any other cases ever used in the language?	1042	220
28. Which cases have the same form?	161, 195	123 <i>3, 155</i>
29. Which are direct and which oblique? Explain each of these terms	163	123 <i>a</i>
30. Are all the cases found in every word?	—	215 <i>b</i>
31. To what Latin cases do the Greek cases respectively correspond?	162	—

E. NOUNS OF THE VOWEL DECLENSIONS.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. Into what parts is the vowel declension divided?	§ 165	§ 132 I.
2. In what does the stem of first declension nouns end?	168	134
3. In what does the nominative singular of first declension feminines end?	"	"
4. What endings have first declension feminines in <i>a</i> in the genitive singular?	169	135 ex.
5. Of these endings when is <i>as</i> used, and when <i>ης</i> ?	173, 174	140
6. When is the <i>a</i> in the nominative singular of first declension feminines long, and when short?	175, 177	138, 139
7. In what does the nominative singular of first declension masculines end?	168	134
8. Wherein does this ending differ from that of feminines?	"	"
9. When is <i>as</i> used in the masculine nominative singular of first declension nouns, and when <i>ης</i> ?	—	146
10. What vocative singular ending have nouns with <i>ης</i> in the nominative?	182	145 ex.
11. When is each of these endings used?	"	147 <i>a, b</i>
12. Explain the ending in the masculine genitive singular	170	148
13. Explain the genitive plural ending <i>ων</i>	"	141
14. Write a table of the case-endings used in the vowel declensions	167	133
15. Write a table of the terminations (= the final vowel of the stem + the case-ending) of feminine nouns in the first declension, making a separate list for those having the nomi-		

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	native in α and those having the nominative in η.....	§ 169	§ 135 ex.
16.	Write a table of the terminations of masculine nouns in the first declension, making a separate list for those having the nominative in αs and those having the nominative in ηs ..	"	145 ex.
17.	What classes of first declension nouns are contracted?	183	144, 149
18.	Review and repeat those rules for the contraction of vowels which apply to nouns in the first declension	38, 39	37-41
19.	Decline the following nouns of the first declension:	171, 179	135, 145
	ποιητής, κεφαλή, κλέπτῃς, βία, ἡμέρα, ἱπποσβάς, ὀρνίθιας, αἰσχύνῃ, δόξα, ἀρμάμαξα, ὦρα. .		
20.	In what does the stem of nouns of the second declension end?	189	151
21.	What is the nominative singular ending for masculines and feminines in the second declension? For neuters?	"	"
22.	In what cases does the ending ᾱ occur in the second declension?.....	190, 191	151 δ
23.	Write the table of case-endings for the vowel declensions. (See Question 14.)	167	133
24.	Write a table of the terminations of masculine and feminine nouns in the second declension	190	153 ex.
25.	Write a table of the terminations of neuter nouns of the second declension	"	"
26.	Explain the formation of the following terminations of second declension nouns: genitive singular (all genders), dative singular (all genders), vocative singular (masculine and feminine), nominative, accusative, and vocative dual (all genders), genitive plural (all genders), accusative plural (masculine and feminine), nominative, accusative, and vocative plural (neuter)	191	154
27.	What classes of second declension nouns are contracted?	201	157

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
28. Review and repeat those rules for the contraction of vowels which apply to nouns in the second declension.....	§ 38, 39	§ 37-41
29. Wherein does the Attic second declension differ from the common form?	196-199	159
30. How are the forms of the Attic second declension obtained?	200	160
31. What variation is found in the accusative singular of the Attic second declension?.....	199	161
32. Decline the following nouns of the second declension:	192, 196	153
33. In the following selection, underscore <i>once</i> each form declined according to the first declension	169	135, 145

Διότομος, θεός, δῶρον, φίλος, αἰλουρος,
λαγώς, θησαυρός, κύριος, δήμος, ἄντρον, βίος,
πανδοκεῖον, λῶς, στάδιον, κάλως.

Γόρδιος ἐλέγετο εἶναι τῶν πάλαι Φρυγῶν
ἀνὴρ πένης. ἀροῦντος δέ ποτε ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς
ἐπέπτετο ἐπὶ τὸν ξυγὸν ἀετὸς καὶ πολλὸν
χρόνον ἐπέμεινε καθήμενος. ὁ δὲ ἐκπλαγείς
τῇ ὄψει ἦι μὲν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν κοινωσόμενος
τοῖς μάντεσι, πορευόμενος δὲ ἐνέτυχε παρθένῳ
ὑδρευομένῃ καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῇ τὰ περὶ τοῦ ἀετοῦ.
ἡ δὲ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἐπανελθόντα εἰς τὸν
αὐτὸν ἀγρον θύειν τῷ Διὶ τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὁ δὲ
ἐδεήθη τῆς κόρης συνέπεσθαι τε καὶ γήμασθαι
αὐτῷ. καὶ ἔφυ αὐτοῖν παῖς ὄνομα Μίδας.
ἤδη δὲ ἀνδρὸς γενομένου τοῦ παιδὸς καλοῦ τε
καὶ γενναίου, ἐστασίαζόν ποτε οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει,
καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς χρησμὸς ὡς ἄμαξα ἀξει
αὐτοῖς βασιλέα καὶ ὡς οὗτος καταπαύσει τὴν
στάσιν. αὐτοῖς δ' ἔτι περὶ τούτων βουλευο-
μένοις ἔτυχε προσελθὼν ὁ Μίδας ἐκ τῶν
ἀγρῶν καὶ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἐπέστη ἀμάξῃ, οἱ δὲ
συμβαλόμενοι τὸ χρῆμα ἐκ τοῦ μαντείου ἔγνω-
σάν τε τοῦτον ἐκέκρινον ὄντα, ὃν ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῖς
ἔφραζεν, καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν βασιλέα κατέστησαν
τὸν Μίδα, τὴν δὲ ἄμαξαν ἐν τῷ νεῷ ἀνέθηκαν.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
34. State in what case and number each of these words stands:	§ —	§ —
35. State to which class each belongs: <i>i.e.</i> feminines in -α, feminines in -η, masculines in -αs, or masculines in -ηs.	169	135, 145
36. In the above selection underscore TWICE each form declined according to the second declension	190, 192	153
37. State the gender, case, and number in which each of these words stands.	"	"

CLASSIFIED LISTS: I.

THE A-DECLENSION NOUNS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists are intended to contain all first declension nouns which occur in the Anabasis, with the exception of proper names. The basis of classification is the termination of the nominative singular, and as the gender also appears from this, the article is omitted. Nominatives in *-as* seem not to occur. Contract nouns are marked with an asterisk.

Nouns with Nominatives in -a. (146.)

ἀγγελία,	ἀσχολία,	ἔννοια,
ἄγκυρα,	ἄταξία,	ἐνωμοτία,
ἀδικία,	ἄτασθαλία,	ἐξοπλισία,
ἀθυμία,	ἄτέλεια,	ἐξουσία,
αἰθρία,	ἄφθονία,	ἐπιθυμία,
αἰτία,	βακτηρία,	ἐπικράτεια,
ἄκρα,	βία,	ἐπιμέλεια,
ἄκρωνυχία,	βοήθεια,	ἐπιορκία,
ἀλήθεια,	γενέα,	ἐπιστρατεία,
ἄμαξα,	γέφυρα,	ἐπημία,
ἀμέλεια,	διάνοια,	ἐσπέρα,
ἀναρχία,	διμοιρία,	ἐταίρα,
ἀνομία,	διφθέρα,	εὐδαιμονία,
ἄπιστία,	δόξα,	εὐδία,
ἀποικία,	δουλεία,	εὐεργεσία,
ἀπορία,	δυσπορία,	εὐήθεια,
ἄρμάμαξα,	δυσχωρία,	εὐκλεια,
ἀσάφεια,	ἐκκλησία,	εὐνοια,
ἀσέβεια,	ἔνδεια,	εὐπορία,
ἀσφάλεια,	ἐνέδρα,	εὐταξία,

εὐωχία,	μελανία,	πρῶρα,
ἔχθρα,	μεσημβρία,	ῥαθυμία,
ξειά,	μεσόγαια,	ῥήτρα,
χειρά,	μισθοδοσία,	σιδηρεία,
ἡγεμονία,	μισθοφορά,	σοφία,
ἡγεμόσυνα,	μνᾶ,*	στενοχωρία,
ἡλικία,	μοναρχία,	στρατεία,
ἡμέρα,	νευρά,	συγγένεια,
ἡσυχία,	νουμηνία,	συμμαχία,
θάλαττα,	ξενία,	συνουσία,
θέα,	οἰκία,	σχεδία,
θεά,	ὀπισθοφυλακία,	σωτηρία,
θεοσέβεια,	ὀπλομαχία,	τετραμοιρία,
θερμασία,	ὄργυιά,	τιάρα,
θήρα,	οὐρά,	τιμωρία,
θύρα,	παιδεία,	τράπεζα,
θυσία,	πανουργία,	ὑποψία,
ἵππασία,	παῦλα,	φαρέτρα,
ἵππεια,	πείρα,	φαρμακολοσία,
κακόνοια,	πενία,	φιλία,
καρδία,	περιστερά,	φιλονεικία,
καρπαία,	πέτρα,	φιλονικία,
κατηγορία,	πλευρά,	φλυαρία,
λεία,	πολυαρχία,	χαράδρα,
ληστεία,	πορεία,	χίμαιρα,
λοχαγία,	πρεσβεία,	χώρα,
λύττα,	προθυμία,	ψευδενέδρα,
μαντεία,	πρόνοια,	ᾠρα.
μάχαιρα,	πρύμνα,	

Nouns with Nominatives in -η. (119.)

ἀγνωμοσύνη,	ἀκμή,	ἄλωπεκῇ,*
αἰσχύνη,	ἄκτῃ,	ἄναβολή,

ἀνάγκη,	κάρφη,	παρακαταθήκη,
ἀπαγωγή,	κατασκοπή,	παρασκευή,
ἀπειλή,	κεφαλή,	παρεγγύη,
ἀποστροφή,	κλίνη,	πέδη,
ἀρετή,	κλοπή,	πέλτη,
ἀρπαγή,	κόγχη,	πηγή,
ἀρχή,	κομιδή,	πληγή,
ἀφροσύνη,	κόρη,	πομπή,
βλάβη,	κορυφή,	προβολή,
βοή,	κραυγή,	προδρομή,
βουλή,	κρήνη,	προνομή,
βροντή,	κριθή,	προσβολή,
γαλήνη,	κώμη,	προφυλακή,
γή,*	κώπη,	πυγμή,
γνώμη,	λόγχη,	πύλη,
διαβολή,	λύπη,	πυρρίχη,
διατριβή,	μάχη,	ῥαστώνη,
διαφυή,	μελίνη,	ῥώμη,
δικαιοσύνη,	μηχανή,	σιγή,
δίκη,	μνήμη,	σκευή,
δυσμή,	μονή,	σκηνή,
εἰρήνη,	νάπη,	σπονδή,
εἰσβολή,	νεφέλη,	σπουδή,
ἐμβολή,	νίκη,	στέγη,
ἐξαπάτη,	νομή,	στήλη,
έορτή,	ξηλή,	στολή,
ἐπιβουλή,	ὀμιχλή,	συλλογή,
ἐπιστολή,	ὀργή,	συμβολή,
εὐχή,	ὀρμή,	σφενδονή,
ζώνη,	ὀχθή,	σχολή,
ἡδονή,	παιδίσκη,	σωφροσύνη,
καλάμη,	πάλη,	τελευτή,
καπίθη,	παραγωγή,	τέχνη,

τιμή,	ὑπερβολή,	χηλή,
τριβή,	φιάλη,	ψυχή,
τροφή,	φυγή,	ῥῶδή,
τύχη,	φυλακή,	ᾠτελή.
ῥλη,	φωνή,	

Nouns with Nominatives in -ης. (45.)

ἀγωνοθέτης,	ἡλικιώτης,	πρεσβύτης,
ἀκινάκης,	ἰκέτης,	προδότης,
ἀκοντιστής,	κυβερνήτης,	προστάτης,
ἀλέτης,	κωμάρχης,	πύκτης,
ἀντιστασιώτης,	κωμήτης,	σαλπυγκτής,
ἀρμοστής,	λαφυροπώλης,	σατράπης,
αὐστηρότης,	ληστής,	στρατιώτης,
δεσπότης,	λοχίτης,	συστρατιώτης,
δικαστής,	μισθοδότης,	σφενδονήτης,
δυνάστης,	οἰκέτης,	τοξότης,
ἐθελοντής,	ὀπλίτης,	τριηρίτης,
ἐνωμοτάρχης,	παιδεραστής,	ὑπασπιστής,
εὐεργέτης,	παρασάγγης,	ὑπερέτης,
ζευγηλάτης,	πελταστής,	φιλοστρατιώτης,
ζυμότης,	πολίτης,	φοινικιστής.

CLASSIFIED LISTS: II.

THE O-DECLENSION NOUNS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists, with the same basis of classification and the same exceptions as the preceding, are intended to contain all the second declension nouns of the Anabasis. The gender is indicated only for those nouns in -ος which are feminine.

Nouns with Nominatives in -ος. (221.)

ἄγγελος,	βίκος,	δρόμος,
ἄγορανόμος,	βίος,	ἐγκέφαλος,
ἄγρός,	βόθρος,	εἴσδος (ή),
ἀδελφός,	βωμός,	ἐλαφος (ὁ, ή),
ἀετός,	γάμος,	ἐνιαυτός,
αἰγιαλός,	γελωτοποιός,	ἐξοδος (ή),
ἄμπελος (ή),	γερροφόρος,	ἐπαινος,
ἄνεμος,	γήλοφος,	ἐπισιτισμός,
ἀνεψιός,	δακτύλιος,	ἐφοδος (ή),
ἄνθρωπος (ὁ, ή),	δάκτυλος,	ἐφορος,
ἄνοδος (ή),	δαρειακός,	ἡμίονος,
ἀπόπλους,*	δασμός,	ἡνίοχος,
ἀριθμός,	δεσμός,	θάνατος,
ἄρκτος (ή),	διάδοχος,	θεός,
ἀρτοκόπος,	διδάσκαλος,	θόρυβος,
ἄρτος,	δίοδος (ή),	θρόνος,
ἄσκος,	δίφρος,	θύλακος,
ἄσφαλτος (ή),	δόλιχος,	θυμός,
αὐλός,	δόλος,	ιατρός,
αὐτόματος,	δορπηστός,	ἵππαρχος,
ἄφοδος (ή),	δορυφόρος,	ἵππόδρομος,
βάλανος (ή),	δοῦλος,	ἵππος,
βίβλος (ή),	δοῦπος,	ἰσθμός,

καθαρμός,	μαστός,	ὄνος,
καιρός,	μέδιμνος,	ὄρθρος,
κακουργός,	μηρός,	ὄρκος,
κάλαμος,	μισθός,	ὄροφος,
καλλωπισμός,	μόλυβδος,	οὐραγός,
καπνός,	μοχλός,	οὐρανός,
κάπρος,	μυχός,	ὀφθαλμός,
καρπός,	ναός,	ὀχετός,
κέγχρος,	ναύαρχος,	ὄχλος,
κίνδυνος,	ναύκληρος,	παράδεισος,
κιττός,	νεανίσκος,	παρθένος,
κοινωνός,	νεκρός,	πάροδος (ή),
κολωνός,	νεωκός,	πεντηκόντορος (ή),
κονιορτός,	νήσος (ή),	περίοδος,
κόπος,	νόμος,	περίπατος,
κόπρος (ή),	νόσος (ή),	πέτρος,
κόσμος,	νότος,	πήλος,
κρίος,	νοῦς,*	πλίνθος,
κρότος,	ξένος,	πλοῦς,*
κρωβύλος,	ὀβελίσκος,	πόθος,
κυζικηνός,	ὀβολος,	πόλεμος,
κύκλος,	ὀδός (ή),	πόνος,
λάκκος,	οἰκονόμος,	πόντος,
λήρος,	οἶκος,	πόρος,
λίθος,	οἶνος,	ποταμός,
λίμος,	οἶνοχός,	πότος,
λόγος,	οἰστός,	πρόγονος,
λόφος,	οἰωνός,	πρόξενος,
λοχαγός,	ὄκνος,	πρόσδοτος,
λόχος,	ὄλεθρος,	πύργος,
λύκος,	ὀλοίτροχος,	πυρός,
λωτόφαγος,	ὄμηρος,	πῶλος (ὁ, ή),
μάρσιπος,	ὀμφαλός,	ῥυθμός,

σίγλος,	συστρατηγός,	φιλόσοφος,
σιός (θεός),	ταξίαρχος,	φόβος,
σίτος,	τάραχος,	φόρος,
σκηπτός,	ταῦρος,	φρούραρχος,
σκηπτοῦχος,	τάφος,	φρουρός,
σκοπός,	τάφρος (ή),	χαλκός,
σταυρός,	τοίχος,	χιλός,
στέφανος,	τόπος,	χιτωνίσκος,
στίβος,	τράχηλος,	χοῖρος (ό, ή),
στόλος,	τριακόντορος (ή),	χορός,
στρατός,	τρόπος,	χόρτος,
στρουθός (ό, ή),	τυρός,	χρόνος,
σύλλογος,	ὑδοῦς,*	χρυσός,
σύμβολος,	υἱός,	χῶρος,
συμποσίαρχος,	ὑπαρχος,	ψήφος,
σύνοδος (ή),	ὑπνος,	ψόφος,
συντράπεζος,	ὑπολόχαγος,	ὠθισμός.
σύσκημος,	ὑποστράτηγος,	

Nouns with Nominatives in -ον. (105.)

ἀγγεῖον,	γερόντιον,	ἤλεκτρον,
ἄθλον,	γέρρον,	ἡμιδαρεικόν,
αἰδοῖον,	γράδιον,	ἡμίπλεθρον,
ἰκόντιον,	δάπεδον,	ἡμιωβόλιον,
ἄλευρον,	δείπνον,	ἡτρον,
ἄλφειτον,	δένδρον,	θηρίον,
ἀνδράποδον,	δοράτιον,	θύρετρα (τά),
ἀνθέμιον,	δρέπανον,	ἱερεῖον,
ἄντρον,	ἔλαιον,	ἱμάτιον,
ἀνώγειον,	ἐμπόριον,	ἱστίον,
ἀργύριον,	ἐνύπνιον,	καπηλεῖον,
ἄριστον,	ἔργον,	κάρυον,
ἀψίνθιον,	ἐφόδιον,	κενοτάφιον,

κεράμιον,	παιδικά (τά),	σκύταλον,
κήριον,	παιδίον,	σπάρτον,
κιβώτιον,	παλτόν,	στάδιον,
κλεῖθρον,	παραμηρίδια (τά),	σταθμός,
κρόμμυον,	πεδίον,	σταυρός,
μαρτύριον,	πέταλον,	στέρνον,
μαχαίριον,	πηδάλιον,	στρατόπεδον,
μειράκιον,	πλαισίον,	σῦκον,
μέτρον,	πλέθρον,	σφάγιον,
μνημείον,	πλοῖον,	τάλαντον,
μύρον,	ποτήριον,	τέθριππον,
ναῦλον,	πότον,	τεκμήριον,
νεῦρον,	πρόβατον,	τέκνον,
νεώριον,	προμετωπίδιον,	τόξον,
νῶτον,	προστερνίδιον,	ὑποζύγιον,
ξόανον,	πρόσωπον,	φάρμακον,
ξύλον,	σακίον,	φορτίον,
ὄπλον,	σημείον,	φρούριον,
ὄρια (τά),	σήσαμον,	φρύγανα (τά),
ὄρνεον,	σιτηρέσιον,	χρυσίον,
ὄσπριον,	σιτίον,	χωρίον,
παγκράτιον,	σκόροδον,	ψέλλιον.

Nouns with Nominatives in -ws. (2.)

(ATTIC SECOND DECLENSION.)

ἡ ἔως,

ὁ λαγώς.

F. EUPHONY OF CONSONANTS.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. What combinations of mutes are allowed? ...	§ 68, 71	§ 51
2. To what order must the second component in the combination always belong?	73	51, 52
3. What is done when other combinations than these arise in the formation or inflection of words?	"	—
4. What principle is violated in the following combinations: $\phi\phi$, $\chi\chi$, $\theta\theta$? Write them correctly	68	47
5. Are the middle mutes ever doubled?	68, 2	"
6. State two apparent exceptions to this rule	68 2, 72	20
7. What equivalent is sometimes used for $\sigma\sigma$?...	68 3	48
8. State the rule for doubling the initial ρ	69	49
9. State the rule of euphony for mutes before mutes	71	51, 52
10. Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"
$\delta\tau$, $\phi\delta$, $\pi\theta$, $\kappa\theta$, $\beta\tau$, $\theta\tau$, $\chi\tau$, $\beta\delta$.		
11. State the rule of euphony for mutes before σ ..	74	54
12. Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"
$\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$, $\theta\sigma$, $\tau\sigma$, $\delta\sigma$, $\kappa\tau\sigma$, $\phi\sigma$.		
13. State the rule of euphony for mutes before μ ..	75, 77	53
14. Correct by this rule the following combinations:	"	"
$\pi\mu$, $\beta\mu$, $\theta\mu$, $\kappa\mu$, $\phi\mu$, $\gamma\chi\mu$, $\mu\pi\mu$.		
15. State the exceptions to this rule	76	53 a
16. State the rule of euphony for ν before π , β , ϕ	78	55 a
17. State the rule of euphony for ν before κ , γ , χ	"	55 b
18. State the rule of euphony for ν before τ , δ , θ ..	"	—
19. Correct by these rules the following combinations:	"	55 a, b
$\nu\pi$, $\nu\beta$, $\nu\phi$, $\nu\kappa$, $\nu\gamma$, $\nu\chi$, $\nu\tau$, $\nu\delta$, $\nu\theta$		

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
20. State the rule of euphony for <i>v</i> before another liquid	§ 78 ^a	§ 55 ^c
21. Write more correctly <i>νλ</i> , <i>νμ</i> , <i>νρ</i>	"	"
22. State the rule of euphony for <i>ν</i> , <i>ντ</i> , <i>νδ</i> , <i>νθ</i> before <i>σ</i>	78 ³ , 79	55 ^d , 56
23. State the exceptions to this rule	80-83	57-59
24. Enumerate the changes resulting from adding <i>ι</i> to the final consonant of a stem	84 ¹⁻⁶	65-69
25. What is sometimes represented by the rough breathing?	86, 87	70
26. Mention the places where <i>σ</i> is regularly dropped	88, 89, O. E. 16 ⁴	61, 62, 71, 190
27. Under what circumstances is an additional letter developed?	66 ^a , ^b	60
28. Mention some words in common use which show traces of the former existence of the obsolete letters referred to in <i>A</i> 16	90, 91	72
29. State the rule for the aspiration of consonants	92, 93, 95 ^{1, 2}	73 ^a , ^b , 82
30. Define metathesis	64	64
31. Make all necessary euphonic changes in the following words:	(See Questions 1-29)	

*σφιγγς, τετριβται, γιγαντς, ενχω, επειθ-
θην, εκοπτσα, εφραδσα, ενπιπτω, εθρεφσα,
αλλαγοισιμ, πεπλεκθον, λελειφσθαι, Σαφφω,
αγγελος, εκκρινω, αναριπτω, ευρροον, ιδτε,
γραβδην, ελειπθην, κεκμηκα, πεπλεκμαι, τε-
τριβμαι, ενβαινω, ενξεω, ενλειπω, λυεσαι,
φεφαγκα.*

G. NOUNS OF THE CONSONANT DECLENSION.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. Why is this declension called the consonant declension?.....	§ 206	§ 131, 163
2. Enumerate the letters in which stems of this declension may end.....	281-284	173
3. What nouns are included in the third, or consonant, declension?	205	163
4. How may the stems of third declension nouns be determined?.....	207	163 <i>a</i>
5. Make a table of the case-endings of the consonant declension	167	133
6. Review the rules of gender for the consonant declension. (<i>D</i> 22.).....	281-284	164
7. Is there any general rule by which the nominative singular may always be known?.....	209	—
8. What is the general rule for the formation of the nominative singular of masculines and feminines?	209 1	168
9. How do stems in <i>ν, ρ, σ</i> differ from this rule in the formation of the nominative?.....	209 2	168 <i>a</i>
10. How do stems in <i>οντ</i> form the nominative?...	209 3	“
11. How do neuter stems form the nominative?...	209 4	167
12. In what respect are stems in <i>ων</i> an exception to the rule for stems in <i>ν</i> as regards the formation of the nominative singular?	210	168 <i>a a</i>
13. Form the nominative singular for each of the following stems, accenting the indicated syllable:.....	(See Questions 7-12)	

*σαρκ, φλαβ, Φρυγ, Θρακ, θητ, χειρικ, γι-
 γαντ, σφιγγ, Ἄραβ, ριν, ἀρχοντ, ἐλπιδ,
 φευγοντ, λαοντ, γειτον, ἡγεμον, χειμων, αἰων,
 (τὸ) σωματ, (τὸ) ἡματ, (τὸ) τερατ, (τὸ)*

Num.		Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
	γραμματ, Σαλαμιν, δελφιν, κρατηρ, ῥητορ, δακτορ, ἐλεφαντ, Ἑλλαδ, φυγαδ, πειρινθ, ἀσπιδ, ἀγων, φρεν, Ἑλλην, πυρην, ἀηρ, πυθμα, γυμνητ.		
14.	In what respects are the following nominatives peculiar in formation?.....	§ 210-211	v. Index
	πούς, δάμαρ, κήρυξ, ἀλώπηξ, φοῖνιξ, κτεῖς, εἰς, μέλας, τάλας, ὀδοῦς, ἡμαρ, τέρας.		
15.	With what other part of the word is the vocative singular to be compared?	219	170
16.	What nouns have the vocative like the nominative?	220 1, 2	170 a, b
17.	What nouns have the vocative like the stem?..	220-222	170
18.	What becomes of a final τ or δ of the stem in forming the vocative according to the last rule?	25	85, 86
19.	Form the vocative case for each of the stems given in Question 13 ...		(See Questions 15-18)
20.	What is the general rule for the formation of the accusative case of consonant stems?....	214 1	169
21.	How do vowel stems of the third declension form the accusative?	214 2	"
22.	How do barytone lingual stems form the accusative?	214 3	179
23.	Form the accusative singular from the stems, χαριτ, ἐριδ, ὄρνιθ, ἐλπιδ, βου, πολι, and the stems given in Question 13.....		(See Questions 20-22)
24.	Give the rule for the formation of the dative plural in the third declension.....	224	177
25.	Form the dative plural of the stems given in Questions 13 and 23	"	"
26.	Which rules for the euphony of consonants apply in the formation of cases from mute and liquid stems?.....	74, 79	54, 56, 57
27.	Decline in full the nouns formed from the stems given in Question 13 and the first four stems given in Question 23.....		(See Questions 7-26)
28.	In what cases of σ stems does the σ appear?..	226	190
29.	When the σ disappears, what change is necessitated in the form of the word?.....	"	"

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
30. Of what gender are most nouns of this class?..	§ 227	§ 190
31. How is the nominative singular formed in nouns of this class?	227, 233	"
32. Note the peculiar contractions in nouns of this class	229, 231	192, 194
33. Note the peculiar accent in nouns of this class.	"	"
34. Note the peculiarities of proper nouns of this class	228, 230, 231	193, 194
35. What heteroclites are sometimes found in this class?	237	183
36. What stem in <i>oo</i> is classed here?	238	196
37. What is the peculiarity of this word?	"	"
38. What is peculiar about the ending of the genitive singular of vowel stems of the third declension?	249	203
39. What is peculiar about the accent of nouns of this class?	114	103 <i>a</i>
40. What change occurs in the stem of these words in certain cases, and in which cases is it found?	249	202
41. Note the use of <i>ee</i> in the dual of nouns of this class	252	201
42. Explain the ending of the accusative plural of nouns of this class	208 ₃	202
43. Enumerate the peculiarities of nouns in <i>vs</i> ...	257-261	204 <i>a</i>
44. What change is made in the stem of nouns in <i>ev</i> ?	263	207
45. In what cases of these nouns is no change made in the stem?	"	206
46. Explain the loss of <i>v</i> in these stems	265	44 <i>a</i>
47. Explain the use of the endings <i>ews</i> , <i>ea</i> , <i>eas</i> , in these nouns	33, 265	208 <i>b, c</i>
48. Compare the accusative endings in <i>πδλς</i> and <i>βασιλεϋς</i>	250, 263	201, 206
49. Under what circumstances may the genitive and dative of nouns in <i>ev</i> be contracted?	267	208 <i>d</i>
50. What change of stem has occurred in <i>βους</i> , <i>νδς</i> , <i>γρδς</i> , <i>οίς</i> ?	268	206
51. Decline these nouns	—	—
52. What is the gender of nouns with stems in <i>ω</i> ?	241	199

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
53. In what cases are they contracted?.....	§ 241	§ 198, 199
54. What is the gender of nouns with stems in <i>o</i> ?	242	—
55. In what cases are they contracted?.....	"	198, 199
56. Decline <i>Τρώς</i>	244	197
57. In what respect may these nouns be considered heteroclitic?	244, 245, 248	198-9 <i>a</i> , 200
58. What is meant by a syncopated noun?.....	65, 273	43, 188
59. What other change besides syncope occurs in syncopated nouns?.....	273	188
60. State the rule of accent for these nouns.....	"	"
61. Wherein do <i>άνήρ</i> and <i>Δημήτηρ</i> differ from other syncopated nouns?.....	277 1, 2	188 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i>
62. Note the peculiarity of <i>άστήρ</i>	275	188 <i>a</i>
63. Enumerate all places in the third declension where contraction may occur	—	—
64. Enumerate all places where euphonic changes may occur in declining nouns of the third declension	—	—
65. Form the nominative singular from the following stems:	(See Questions 28-62)	
<p>(<i>δ</i>) <i>έρμηνευ</i>, (<i>τὸ</i>) <i>έτεσ</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>πελεκυ</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>ιχθυ</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>διηρεσ</i>, (<i>ῆ</i>) <i>ταξι</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>δυω</i>, (<i>ῆ</i>) <i>κερδο</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>Σωκρατεσ</i>, (<i>δ</i>) <i>Περικλεσ</i>, (<i>τὸ</i>) <i>πελαγεσ</i>.</p>		
66. Decline in full each noun formed from the stems in Question 65, and state to what class each belongs according to its stem	"	"
67. Explain each peculiar case-formation and accent occurring in the declension of these nouns	"	"
68. Give case, number, gender, stem, nominative, and genitive singular of each of the following nouns:.....	(See Questions 1-67)	

πόλει, βουλευτών, νόσον, παίδες, Θεσπιείς, σώματα, Έλληνες, Σπαρτιατών, προφάσει, ύφήγησιν, Άμφικτυόνων, έγκλήματα, Θεεταλών, ήγεμόνα, πράγμα, πατρίδος, άνδρες, γνώμης, Άριστοφώντα, Θηβαίων, ύγάτερ,

Num.

Goodwin. A.'s Hadley.

γραῦ, κέρασι, ἥρωε, ἄλας, αἰῶσι, θριξί, λέουσι,
 ἱππεῦσι, πρέσβεις, συκοφάντης, Βοιωτῖαν,
 ἀνδράποδα, βίον, ψηφισμάτων, πρεσβέων,
 Δημομέλη, δύναμιν, δέσποτα, χάριτας, νεῶν,
 γερῶν, μήτρωε, Περικλείς, ἦπασι, μάστιγι,
 κλωπας, νυξί, στομάτων, γάλα, μῆσι, φωρῶν,
 γονέων, ἀστράσι, σῦκα, λεψί, κτεῖς, σῶτερ.

69. Which of these nouns belong to the first declension, and which to the second?..... § — § —
70. Note and explain all peculiar or exceptional accents in the list..... — —
71. Note and explain all vowel contractions..... — —
72. Note and explain all euphonic changes of consonants..... — —
73. Decline in full the following irregular nouns:.. 291 216
- "Αἰδης, Ἄρης, τὸ γόνυ, ἡ γυνή, τὸ δένδρον,
 τὸ δόρυ, Ζεὺς, ὁ κύων, ὁ μάρτυς, τὸ θναρ, τὸ
 οὖς, ἡ Πνύξ, ὁ Πρέσβυς, τὸ ὕδωρ, τὸ πῦρ, ὁ
 υἱός, ἡ χεῖρ.
74. State the force and give an example of the use of each of the endings, -θι, -θεν, -δε, -σε... 292-294 217-219
75. Mention some locative forms in common use.. 296 220

CLASSIFIED LISTS: III.

THE CONSONANT DECLENSION NOUNS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S
ANABASIS.

The following lists are intended to contain, with the exception of proper names, all nouns of the third declension which occur in the Anabasis, classified according to their stems. For mute and liquid stems, both gender and stem are indicated, the former by the article, the latter by its final syllable. For the remaining classes, neither gender nor stem is indicated save as it differs in one or both of these respects from the majority of the nouns in the group as stated at the head of the list.

Nouns with Labial Stems. (2.)

ὁ κλώψ, -ωπ | ὁ σκόλοψ, -οπ

Nouns with Palatal Stems. (15.)

ὁ αἶξ,	(αἶγ)	ἡ κλίμαξ,	(-ακ)	ὁ, ἡ πέρδιξ,	(-ικ)
ὁ, ἡ ἀπορρώξ,	(-ωγ)	ἡ μάστιξ,	(-υγ)	ὁ προφύλαξ,	(-ακ)
ἡ διώρυξ,	(-υχ)	ὁ νυκτοφύλαξ,	(-ακ)	ἡ πτέρυξ,	(-υγ)
ὁ θώραξ,	(-ακ)	ἡ νύξ,	(-νυκτ)	ἡ σάλπιγξ,	(-υγγ)
ὁ κήρυξ,	(-υκ)	ὁ ὀπισθοφύλαξ,	(-ακ)		

Nouns with Lingual Stems. (98.)

τὸ αἶμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ ἄρωμα,	(-ατ)	ὁ γέλως,	(-ωτ)
τὸ ἀνάθημα,	(-ατ)	ὁ ἄρχων,	(-οντ)	ἡ γενναιότης,	(-ητ)
αἱ ἀναξυρίδες,	(-ιδ)	ἡ ἀσπίς,	(-ιδ)	ὁ γέρων,	(-οντ)
ἡ ἀνδρειότης,	(-ητ)	ἡ ἀσταφίς,	(-ιδ)	τὸ γράμμα,	(-ατ)
τὸ ἀξίωμα,	(-ατ)	ἡ αὐστηρότης,	(-ητ)	ὁ γυμνής,	(-ητ)
τὸ ἄρμα,	(-ατ)	τὸ βόσκημα,	(-ατ)	τὸ δέρμα,	(-ατ)

ἡ δικαιοσύνη, (-ητ)	τὸ οἶκημα, (-ατ)	τὸ στέγασμα, (-ατ)
τὸ δόγμα, (-ατ)	ἡ ὀλκάς, (-αδ)	ὁ στιβάς, (-αδ)
ἡ δορκάς, (-αδ)	τὸ ὄμμα, (-ατ)	ἡ σπλεγγίς, (-ιδ)
τὸ ἐκπωμα, (-ατ)	τὸ ὄνομα, (-ατ)	τὸ στόμα, (-ατ)
ἡ ἐλπίς, (-ιδ)	ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, (-ιθ)	τὸ σύνθημα, (-ατ)
τὸ ἐνθύμημα, (-ατ)	ἡ ὀρχηστρίς, (-ιδ)	τὸ σχῆμα, (-ατ)
τὸ ἔρυμα, (-ατ)	τὸ ὄχημα, (-ατ)	τὸ σῶμα, (-ατ)
ὁ ἔρως, (-ωτ)	τὸ πάθημα, (-ατ)	ἡ ταπίς, (-ιδ)
ἡ ἐσθής, (-ητ)	ὁ, ἡ παῖς, (παιδ)	τὸ τόξευμα, (-ατ)
τὸ εὖρημα, (-ατ)	ἡ πολλακίς, (-ιδ)	τὸ τράγημα, (-ατ)
τὸ εὐτύχημα, (-ατ)	ἡ πατρίς, (-ιδ)	τὸ τραῦμα, (-ατ)
τὸ θαῦμα, (-ατ)	ὁ πένης, (-ητ)	ἡ ὑγρότης, (-ητ)
τὸ θέαμα, (-ατ)	ὁ πιστότης, (-ητ)	τὸ ὑπόδημα, (-ατ)
ὁ θεράπων, (-οντ)	τὸ πνεῦμα, (-ατ)	τὸ ὑπόμνημα, (-ατ)
τὸ θῦμα, (-ατ)	τὸ πόλισμα, (-ατ)	τὸ φρέαρ, (-ατ)
ἡ ιδιώτης, (-ητ)	ὁ πούς, (ποδ)	τὸ φρόνημα, (-ατ)
ὁ ἴμας, (-αντ)	τὸ πράγμα, (-ατ)	ὁ φυγὰς, (-αδ)
τὸ καῦμα, (-ατ)	ἡ πυραμίς, (-ιδ)	ὁ φύλαξ, (-ακ)
ἡ κνημίς, (-ιδ)	τὸ πῶμα, (-ατ)	τὸ φῶς, (-ωτ)
ἡ κρηπίς, (-ιδ)	τὸ ρῦμα, (-ατ)	τὸ χάλκωμα, (-ατ)
τὸ κτῆμα, (-ατ)	τὸ σκέπασμα, (-ατ)	τὸ χαράκωμα, (-ατ)
ἡ λαμπρότης, (-ητ)	τὸ σκῆνωμα, (-ατ)	ἡ χάρις, (-ιτ)
ἡ μάγαδις, (-ιδ)	ὁ σκίμπος, (-οδ)	ἡ χλαμύς, (-υδ)
τὸ μείωμα, (-ατ)	ἡ σπολάς, }	τὸ χρῆμα, (-ατ)
ἡ μολυβδίδς, (-ιδ)	ἡ στολάς, }	τὸ χρῖσμα, (-ατ)
ἡ μυριάς, (-αδ)	τὸ σταύρωμα, (-ατ)	ἡ ὥτις, (-ιδ)
τὸ νεῦμα, (-ατ)	τὸ στέαρ, (-ατ)	

Nouns with Liquid Stems. (22.)

ὁ ἀγών, (-ων)	ὁ γαίτων, (-ον)	ὁ κρατήρ, (-ηρ)
ὁ αὐλὼν, (-ων)	ὁ δελφίς, (-ιν)	ὁ λειμών, (-ων)
ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ, (-ορ)	ὁ ἡγεμών, (-ον)	ὁ λιμήν, (-εν)
ὁ αὐχὴν, (-εν)	ὁ κηδεμών, (-ον)	ὁ μάρτυς, (-υρ)

ὁ μόσσυ, (-υν)	ὁ σωτήρ, (-ηρ)	ὁ, ἡ χήν, (χην)
ὁ πεντηκοντήρ, (-ηρ)	ὁ χειμών, (-ων)	ὁ χιτών, (-ων)
ὁ προμαχεών, (-ων)	ἡ χεῖρ, (χειρ)	ἡ χιών, (-ον)
ἡ ῥίς, (ρίν)		

Nouns with Stems in -σ. (46.)

(ALL NEUTER EXCEPT τριήρης.)

ἄγκος,	κράτος,	ρίγος,
ἄλσος,	κτήνος,	σκέλος,
βάθος,	λάχος,	σκεῦος,
βλάβος,	μέγεθος,	σκότος,
γένος,	μέρος,	σμήνος,
ἔθνος,	μῆκος,	στίφος,
εἶδος,	νάπος,	τάχος,
ἔτος,	ξίφος,	τεῖχος,
εὖρος,	ὄξος,	τέλος,
ζεῦγος,	ὄρος,	τέμαχος,
θάλλος,	ὄφελος,	τέναγος,
θάρρος,	πάθος,	τεῦχος,
ἵχνος,	πάχος,	τριήρης (ή),
κάλλος,	πλάτος,	ὑψος,
κέρδος,	πλήθος,	ψύχος.
κράνος,		

Nouns with Stems in -ι. (39.)

(ALL FEMININE EXCEPT μάντις.)

αἵσθησις,	διάρριψις,	κατάβασις,
ἀκόντισις,	διώξις,	κατάστασις,
ἀκροβόλισις,	δύναμις,	κρίσις,
ἀκρόπολις,	ἐκβασις,	κύκλωσις,
ἀνάβασις,	ἐξέτασις,	μάντις (ό),
ἀπόφραξις,	ἐπίθειςις,	μητρόπολις,
δάσμυσις,	ἐπίστασις,	οἰκσις,
διάβασις,	κάκωσις,	ὄπλιςις,

ὄρχησις,	πίστις,	σπάνις,
ὄψις,	πόλις,	στάσις,
παράγγελσις,	πράξις,	τάξις,
παρακέλευσις,	πρόφασις,	τύρσις (-ιος),
παρατάξις,	σάγαρις,	ὑβρις.

Nouns with Stems in -υ; Genitive -υς. (7.)

(ALL FEMININE EXCEPT κάνδυς.)

ἰσχός,	κάνδυς (ό),	πίτυς,
ἴτυς,	πεντηκοστής,	σύς (also ό).
ἰχθύς,		

Nouns with Stems in υ; Genitive -εως. (3.)

(ALL MASCULINE.)

πῆχυς,	πρέσβυς,	συμπρέσβεις (οί).
--------	----------	-------------------

Nouns with Stems in -ευ. (6.)

(ALL MASCULINE.)

ἀμφορεύς,	γονεύς,	ἱππεύς,
βασιλεύς,	ἐρμηνεύς,	πρωρεύς.

Nouns with Stems in -ατ. (3.)

(ALL NEUTER.)

γῆρας,	κέρας,	κρέας.
--------	--------	--------

Nouns with Syncopated Stems. (5.)

ὁ ἀνήρ,	ἡ θυγάτηρ,	ὁ πάτηρ.
ἡ γαστήρ,	ἡ μήτηρ,	

Noun with Stem in -ω: ἡ αἰδώς. (1.)

Irregular Nouns. (12.)

τὸ γόνυ,	ὁ κύων,	τὸ ὄναρ,
ἡ γυνή,	ἡ ναῦς,	τὸ οὖς,
τὸ δόρυ,	ὁ βοῦς,	τὸ πῦρ,
τὸ κνέφας,	ἡ οἶς,	τὸ ὕδωρ.

H. ADJECTIVES, ADVERBS, NUMERALS.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. What endings have adjectives of the vowel declensions?	§ 298 1, 2, 304	§ 222 a, 225
2. What decides whether the feminine shall have ᾱ or η in nominative singular?	298 2	138, 222 b
3. How does the ending of the feminine nominative singular affect the accent?	299	222
4. What peculiarity of accent is found in the feminine of these adjectives?	302	222 b
5. What change of ending is allowable in all adjectives?	303	222 c
6. Where are adjectives in ωs classified, and how are they declined?	305-8-9	227
7. What adjective of this class has three endings? Decline it	306, 309	226, 227
8. Which adjectives of the vowel declensions are subject to contraction?	310	223
9. What exceptional accents are found in these contracts?	203 1, 2, 311	158, 224
10. What exceptional contractions occur here? ...	39	41
11. Decline, writing both contracted and uncontracted forms, where both exist, the following adjectives:	(See Questions 1-10)	
<i>σιδήρεος, διπλός, εὔνοος, λίνεος, ξρημος, μισθγews, φοινίκεος, ἀπέρροος, ταύρεος, αἰσχροός, ὑψηλός, φανερός.</i>		
12. In what letters may the stems of adjectives of the consonant declension end?	313-329	229-237
13. Which of these stems give adjectives of three endings?	"	"
14. Which of these stems give adjectives of two endings?	"	"
15. State two exceptions to the last rule	333	—

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
16. When a separate feminine form is used, how is it derived?.....	§ 321-6— 31 ²	§ 228 <i>a</i>
17. What exceptional accents are found in adjectives of the consonant declension?.....	314	232 <i>a</i>
18. What exceptional contractions are found in adjectives of the consonant declension?....	315	231 <i>a, b</i>
19. What is the usual form of declension for compound adjectives in the consonant declension?	316	—
20. What is the usual accent of adjectives with stems in <i>v</i> ?	323	229 <i>a</i>
21. How do these adjectives differ in declension from nouns with stems in <i>v</i> ?.....	319	229
22. Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	321	"
23. In what respects does the feminine of adjectives of the consonant declension differ from that of adjectives of the vowel declension?..	298, 318	222, 228
24. How do adjective stems in <i>v</i> form the nominative singular?	325 ex.	233, 234
25. Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	326, 84 ⁵	233
26. Is the formation of the nominative singular, masculine and neuter, for adjective stems in <i>vr</i> regular or irregular?.....	209 1-4, 331	167, 168
27. Explain the formation of the feminine in these adjectives. (See Question 16)	84 ¹	237
28. When may contraction occur in these stems?..	332	238
29. Note the accents of <i>πᾶς</i> and state which are irregular.....	329, 128	240, 172
30. Mention and decline a consonant declension adjective of one ending only	343	246
31. Decline <i>μέγας</i> and <i>πολύς</i>	346	247
32. What stems has each?.....	"	"
33. What stem endings are found in participles?..	335, 330	241, 244, 382
34. How is the stem of the participle formed?....	770, 772, 775, 776	382, 475
35. What nominative singular endings are found in participles?.....	334, 335	241-2-4

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
36. Explain the formation of the masculine nominative singular	§ 212	§ 241
37. Explain the formation of the feminine nominative singular	84 ^a	237
38. State an exception to this rule	337 ^a	244
39. What rule of accent is followed in participles?	121, 134	—
40. What participles are peculiar in accent?.....	131	389
41. Do monosyllabic participles follow the special rule of accent for monosyllables in the consonant declension?.....	129	242 ^a
42. What participles are subject to contraction? ..	340	243
43. Which of the rules for the contraction of vowels can be applied in the declension of these participles?	38	38, 39
44. Which participial forms belong respectively to the first, second, and third declensions?....	—	—
45. Explain the formation of the feminine in participles of the consonant declension. (See Question 16).....	337 ^{1, 2}	—
46. What masculine participles in <i>οντ</i> have an exceptional formation of the plural?.....	212	241
47. Explain the formation of the nominative masculine singular in the perfect participle active	212 ² , 337 ²	244
48. Note that in participles the nominative and vocative are always the same in form	—	—
49. From what parts of speech are adverbs formed?	365	257
50. How are adverbs formed?	365, 366	"
51. What other forms may be used adverbially? ..	367, 368	258
52. How are adjectives usually compared?.....	350	248
53. What change is made in the stem of the adjective before adding the endings of comparison?	350, 351	249 ^a
54. What is peculiar in the comparison of <i>μέσος</i> and <i>φίλος</i> ?	352, 361	250 ^{a, b}
55. How are adjectives in <i>-ος</i> , <i>-ων</i> , <i>-εις</i> compared?	353-355	248, 251
56. How are adjectives in <i>-υς</i> and <i>-πος</i> compared?	357	253
57. What peculiarities of declension are found in comparatives in <i>-ων</i> ?	358	236

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
58. How are these peculiarities explained?	§ 359	§ 236 <i>b</i>
59. Note the accent in these forms	359 <i>d</i>	236 <i>a</i>
60. In what other way may adjectives be regularly compared?	356	256
61. Explain the irregular comparison of μέγας.	361 <i>4</i> , 84 <i>3</i>	253 <i>a</i>
62. Compare ἀγαθός, κακός, καλός, μικρός, ὀλίγος, πολὺς, ῥάδιος.	361	254
63. What is peculiar in the comparison of πρότερος, ὕστατος, ἀνώτερος, κατώτατος, ἔσχατος? . . .	363	255
64. How are adverbs regularly compared?	369	259 <i>a</i>
65. What other forms of comparison are sometimes used?	370, 371	260
66. What parts of speech other than adjectives and adverbs are sometimes compared?	364	256
67. How are participles compared?	—	“
68. When used in the comparative or superlative these words necessarily fall into what class?	—	—
69. Into what classes are numeral adjectives divided?	372	288
70. Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 1 to 20	“	“
71. Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 20 to 100 by tens	“	“
72. Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 100 to 1000 by hundreds	“	“
73. Recite the cardinal and ordinal numerals and the numeral adverbs from 1000 to 20000 by thousands	“	“
74. Note from the table and explain the method of forming ordinals and numeral adverbs from the cardinal numerals	“	“
75. In what two ways may numbers above 1000 be expressed?	372, 373	—
76. In what three ways may compound numbers be written?	382 <i>1, 2</i>	291 <i>a, b</i>
77. How are numbers of two figures ending in 8 or 9 usually expressed in words?	382 <i>3</i>	292
78. What numerical signs are sometimes used? . . .	384	289

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
79. Express by these signs the following cardinal numerals:	§ 384	§ 289
342, 9621, 10400, 12516, 900000, 90006, 990206, 999999, 3981.		
80. Express by Arabic numerals the following numbers:	"	"
$\phi\gamma\delta', \rho, \kappa\theta\theta', \pi\alpha', \omega\zeta\gamma', \mu\psi\lambda\theta', \chi\nu\eta', \iota\theta', \pi\tau\mu\delta', \xi.$		
81. Which numerals are declined and which are indeclinable?	375, 376, 380, 381	290 <i>a-d</i>
82. What peculiarities have cardinals in ω ?	383	—
83. Explain the uses of $\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ and $\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	378	290 <i>a</i>
84. For what purpose other than that noted in Questions 77-79 are the letters of the alphabet sometimes used?	385	289 <i>b</i>
85. What classes of words are derived from the numeral stems?	—	295 <i>a-d</i>

CLASSIFIED LISTS: IV.

THE VOWEL DECLENSION ADJECTIVES FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists are intended to contain all adjectives of the vowel declensions which occur in the Anabasis, with the exception of verbals, participles, numerals, and adjectives derived from proper names. Irregular comparatives and superlatives, and those for which no positive is found in the Anabasis are given as distinct forms. Those adjectives which occur as contracts are marked with an asterisk.

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Feminines in -α. (124.)

(-ος, -α, -ον.)

ἄγριος,	δέξις,	ἡλίθιος,
ἄθροος,	δημόσιος,	ἡμέτερος,
αἰσχυρός,	δίκαιος,	ἡμιόλιος,
αἴτιος,	διπλάσιος,	θαρραλέος,
ἄκρος,	δόλιος,	θauμάσιος,
ἄλλότριος,	ἐβελούσιος,	θεῖος,
ἄμαξιαῖος,	ἐκάτερος,	ἴδιος,
ἄμφοτερος,	ἐκταῖος,	ιέρως,
ἀναγκαῖος,	ἐλαφρός,	ἰσχυρός,
ἀνδρεῖος,	ἐλεύθερος,	κεραμευός,*
ἄντιος,	ἐνάντιος,	κερδαλέος,
ἄξις,	ἐνεός,	κόσμιος,
ἀργύρεος,*	ἐνιοι,	κύριος,
ἄρνειος,	ἐπιθαλάττιος,	λαμπρός,
ἀρχαῖος,	ἐπιτήδειος,	λάσιος,
βίαιος,	ἕτερος,	λεῖος,
γελοῖος,	ἐχθρός,	λίνεος,*
γεραῖος,	ἐχυρός,	λυπηρός,*

μακρός,	πάτριος,	σχολαῖος,
μάταιος,	πατρῶος,	τελευταῖος,
μειλίχιος,	πεμπταῖος,	τίμιος,
μελετηρός,	πικρός,	τριπλάσιος,
μηδέτερος,	πλάγιος,	τριταῖος,
μικρός,	πλεθριαῖος,	ὑβριστότερος,
μύριος,	πλήσιος,	ὑμέτερος,
μῶρος,	πλούσιος,	ὑπερδέξιος,
νέος,	πολέμιος,	ὑπερόριος,
ξένιος,	πολλαπλάσιος,	ὑποδεέστερος,
ξηρός,	πονηρός,	ὑστεραῖος,
οἰκείος,	πορφύρεος,*	ὑστερος,
ὀλισθηρός,	πρεσβύτερος,	φαιδρός,
ὅμοιος,	προτεραῖος,	φανερός,
ὁμομήτριος,	πρότερος,	φίλιος,
ὁμοπάτριος,	ῥάδιος,	φοβερός,
ὄρειος,	σιδήρεος,*	φοινίκεος,*
ὄρθιος,	σκληρός,	χάλκεος,*
ὀρνίθειος,	σκοταῖος,	χοίρειος,
ὄσιος,	σπάνιος,	χρύσεος,*
ὀχυρός,	σύειος,	ὠμοβόειος,
πάλαιος,	σφοδρός,	ὦνιος,
παντοῖος,	σχέτλιος,	ῥαῖος.
παραπλήσιος,		

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Feminines in -η. (125.)

(-ος, -η, -ον.)

ἀγαθός,	ἄλλος,	ἀρχικός,
ἀγαστός,	ἄμυγδάλινος,	ἄσμενος,
αἰρετός,	ἀνθρώπινος,	αὐτόματος,
ἄλεινός,	ἀπαλός,	βαρβαρικός,
ἀληθινός,	ἀπλός,*	βασιλικός,
ἀλιευτικός,	ἄριστος,	βοεικός,

βρωτός,
 γήινος,
 γυμνικός,
 γυμνός,
 δειλός,
 δεινός,
 δηλός,
 διαβατός,
 διπλός,
 διφθέρινος,
 δυνατός,
 ἑκαστός,
 ἐκείνος,
 ἐλάχιστος,
 ἐλεεινός,
 ἐνετός,
 ἔρημος,
 ἐρυνμός,
 ἔσχατος,
 ἔτοιμος,
 ἐφθός,
 ἐψητός,
 ζηλωτός,
 ἡμιονικός,
 θαυμαστός,
 θνητός,
 ιδιωτικός,
 ἱκανός,
 ἵππικός,
 ἴσος,
 κακός,
 καλός,
 κενός,

κεράτινος,
 κοῖλος,
 κοινός,
 κονιατός,
 κοῦφος,
 κράτιστος,
 κρίθινος,
 κυπαρίττινος,
 λευκός,
 λίθινος,
 λοιπός,
 μακαριστός,
 μαντευτός,
 μέγιστος,
 μέσος,
 μεστός,
 μνημονικός,
 μόνος,
 ναυπηγήσιμος,
 ναυτικός,
 νόθος,
 νόμιμος,
 ξενικός,
 ξέστος,
 ξύλινος,
 ὀλίγος,
 ὄλος,
 ὀμαλός,
 ὀπλιτικός,
 ὀπτός,
 ὀρεινός,
 ὀρθός,
 ὀρυκτός,

ὀρφανός,
 παντοδαπός,
 πεδινός,
 πεζός,
 πελταστικός,
 περιττός,
 περυσινός,
 πλίνθινος,
 ποδαπός,
 ποικιλός,
 πολεμικός,
 πρεσβύτατος,
 προσβατός,
 πυκνός,
 πύρινος,
 ῥᾶστος,
 σησάμιμος,
 σιτευτός,
 σκύτινος,
 σοφός,
 στεγνός,
 στενός,
 στρεπτός,
 στυνγνός,
 συχνός,
 ταπεινός,
 τερεβίνθινος,
 τετραπλός,*
 τοξικός,
 τρισάσμενος,
 τρίχινος,
 τρωκτός,
 τρωτός,

ὑψηλός,	χαλεπός,	ψιλός,
φιλικός,	χρηματιστικός,	ώμος.
φίλος,	χρήσιμος,	

Vowel Declension Adjectives with Two Terminations. (171.)
(-ος, -ον.)

ἄβατος,	ἄμετρος,	ἄτιμος,
ἀγένειος,	ἀμήχανος,	ἄτακτος,
ἀγώγιμος,	ἀνάλωτος,	ἄταφος,
ἄδειπνος,	ἀνάνδρος,	αὐθαίρετος,
ἄδηλος,	ἀναρίθμητος,	αὐτοκέλευστος,
ἀδιάβατος,	ἀνύριστος,	αὐτόνομος,
ἄδικος,	ἄνοδος,	ἄφθονος,
ἀδύνατος,	ἀνόητος,	ἄφύλακτος,
ἄθεος,	ἄνομος,	ἄχάριστος,
ἄθυμος,	ἀντίπορος,	ἄχρεῖος,
αἷσιος,	ἀνυστός,	ἄχρηστος,
αἰχμάλωτος,	ἄοπλος,	βάρβαρος,
ἄκαυστος,	ἀπαίδευτος,	βασιλείος,
ἀκέραιος,	ἀπαράσκευος,	βάσιμος,
ἀκήρυκτος,	ἄπειρος,	βουπόρος,
ἀκίνδυνος,	ἄπιστος,	διάφορος,
ἄκληρος,	ἄπλετος,	δίπλεθρος,
ἀκόλαστος,	ἄποικος,	δρεφανοφόρος,
ἀκόλουθος,	ἀπόλεκτος,	δύσβατος,
ἄκρατος,	ἀπόμαχος,	δυσδιάβατος,
ἄκριτος,	ἄπορος,	δυσπάριτος,
ἄκυρος,	ἀπόρρητος,	δυσπόμενος,
ἄλιθος,	ἀπότομος,	δύσπορος,
ἄλκιμος,	ἀπρόθυμος,	δύσχρηστος,
ἀλόγιστος,	ἀπροσδόκητος,	ἐγκέλευστος,
ἀλώσιμος,	ἄργός,	ἔκγονος,
ἄμαξιτός,	ἄσιτος,	ἐλάφειος,

ἐμβρόντητος,	εὐodos,	περίοικος,
ἐμπειρος,	εὐοπλος,	πολύανθρωπος,
ἐμπόδιος,	εὐπορος,	πρόθυμος,
ἐνδηλος,	εὐπρακτος,	πρόσχωρος,
ἐνδημος,	εὐπρόσοδος,	σιταγωγός,
ἐνδίφριος,	εὐτακτος,	σύμμαχος,
ἐνδοξος,	εὐτολμος,	σύμφαρος,
ἐνόπιος,	εὐώνυμος,	συναίτιος,
ἐντιμος,	ἔφεδρος,	συνεργός,
ἐντοίχιος,	ἡδύοινος,	σύντομος,
ἐξάιρετος,	ἡλίβατος,	σωτήριος,
ἐπαίτιος,	ἡμερος,	τρίπλεθος,
ἐπεξόδιος,	ἡμίβρωτος,	τριχοίνικος,
ἐπήκοος,	ἡσυχος,	ὕδροφόρος,
ἐπικαίριος,	ἰσόπλευρος,	ὑπαίθριος,
ἐπικίνδυνος,	κακόνοος,*	ὑπαίτιος,
ἐπίλεκτος,	κατάγειος,	ὑπερύψηλος,
ἐπίμαχος,	καύσιμος,	ὕπήχους,
ἐπίορκος,	μάχιμος,	ὕπόπεμπτος,
ἐπίπονος,	μετάπεμπτος,	ὑπουργός,
ἐπίρρυτος,	μετέωρος,	ὑποχείριος,
ἐρίφειος,	μισθοφόρος,	ὑποχος,
εὐδηλος,	μονόξυλος,	φίλιππος,
εὐεπίθετος,	μόσχειος,	φιλόθηρος,
εὐζωνος,	ναυσίπορος,	φιλοκίνδυνος,
εὐθυμος,	νεόδαρτος,	φιλοπόλεμος,
εὐθύωρος,	ὁμοτράπεζος,	φρόνιμος,
εὐμεταχείριστος,	παγχάλεπος,	χειροποίητος,
εὐνοος,*	παμπόνηρος,	χρυσοχάλινος,
εὐξεινος,	πανούργος,	ὠφέλιμος.

Adjectives of the Attic Second Declension. (3.)

ἐμπλεως, | ἱλεως, | σύμπλεως.

CLASSIFIED LISTS: V.

THE CONSONANT DECLENSION ADJECTIVES FOUND IN XENOPHON'S
ANABASIS.

With the same exceptions as in the preceding lists, so far as they here apply, the following lists are intended to contain all consonant declension adjectives of the Anabasis, classified according to stem.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -εσ. (37.)

(-ης, -ες.)

ἀληθής,	εὐειδής,	παμπληθής,
ἀντρώδης,	εὐήθης,	πλήρης,
ἀπαθής,	εὐμενής,	ποδήρης,
ἀσεβής,	εὐπρεπής,	πολυτελής,
ἀσθενής,	εὐώδης,	πρανής,
ἀσφαλής,	ἡμιδής,	σαφής,
ἀτριβής,	θυμοειδής,	συγγενής,
ἀφανής,	ἰσχειλής,	σφαιροειδής,
γεώδης,	καταφανής,	τιαροειδής,
ἐγκρατής,	κεφαλαλγής,	φιλομαθής,
ἐμφανής,	μηνοειδής,	χειροπληθής,
ἐντελής,	ὀμαλής,	ψευδής.
ἐπιμελής,		

Consonant Declension Adjective with Stem in -εντ. (1.)

χαρίεις.

Consonant Declension Adjective with Stem in -αν. (1.)

μέλας.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -ov. (12.)

(-ων, -ον.)

ἀγνώμων,	ἐπιστήμων,	μείων,	(Comp.)
αἰδήμων,	εὐδαίμων,	ῥάων,	(Comp.)
ἀμείνων, (Comp.)	ἥττων, (Comp.)	τλήμων,	
ἄφρων,	κρείττων, (Comp.)	χείρων,	(Comp.)

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -v. (15.)

(-vs, -εα, -v.)

Those marked (2) have no separate ending for the feminine.

βοθός,	ἐξάπηχυς, (2)	ὄξύς,
βραδύς,	εὐρύς,	παχύς,
βραχύς,	ἡδύς,	ταχύς,
δασύς,	ἡμισυς,	τραχύς,
δίπηχυς, (2)	θρασύς,	τρίπηχυς.

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -ι. (2.)

(-ις, -ι.)

ἐπιχάρις,		εὐελπις.
-----------	--	----------

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -οντ. (2.)

(-ων, -ουσα -ον.)

ἄκων,		έκών.
-------	--	-------

Consonant Declension Adjectives with Stems in -αντ. (3.)

(-ας, -ασα, -αν.)

ἅπας,		πᾶς,		σύμπας.
-------	--	------	--	---------

Consonant Declension Adjectives of One Ending. (3.)

ἀργυρόπους,		λευκοθώραξ,		τρίπους.
-------------	--	-------------	--	----------

Irregular Adjectives of the Consonant Declension. (5.)

μέγας,		πολύς,		σῶς.
πάμπολυς,		πρᾶος,		

I. PRONOUNS AND THE ARTICLE.

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
1. Name the classes of pronouns	§ 389-425	§ 261-280
2. Name and decline the pronouns of each class..	"	"
3. Decline the personal pronoun of each number	389	261
4. On what stem are these pronouns formed?...	390	262
5. Which case does not conform to this stem?...	"	"
6. Explain the accents in the plural.....	390, 389	262, 261
7. Which of these pronouns is defective in its forms and limited in its use?.....	392	677 <i>a</i>
8. What distinction is observed in use between the longer and the shorter forms in the singular of the first person?.....	986	263
9. What variation of accent is sometimes found in the pronouns of the first and second persons?	396	264
10. Name and decline the intensive pronoun	391, 389	265
11. What other uses has this pronoun?.....	389, 399	265 <i>a</i>
12. Name and decline the reflexive pronouns....	401	266
13. How are these pronouns composed?.....	402	"
14. Which of these pronouns have a longer and a shorter form?	401	266 <i>a</i>
15. Name and decline the reciprocal pronoun	404	268
16. In what cases and numbers is it used?	"	"
17. Of what is the stem of this pronoun composed, and with what modification?	405	268 <i>a</i>
18. Name and decline the possessive pronouns ...	406	269
19. Which person is missing among these pronouns and how is its place supplied?	408	269 <i>a</i>
20. Name and decline the demonstrative pronouns	409	271, 272
21. What peculiarity has the dual in these pronouns?	410	272 <i>a</i>
22. Compare Question 21 with Question 5 <i>H</i>	—	—
23. Explain the composition of <i>ἑδ</i>	410	271
24. Explain the accent of <i>ἑδ</i>	146	118
25. What similarities may be found between <i>οὗτος</i> and the article?	409, 386	271

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
26. When has <i>οὐτος</i> the penult in <i>οω</i> and when in <i>αω</i> ? §	409	§ 271
27. How may demonstratives be made emphatic?..	412	274
28. Name and decline the demonstrative words which have a comparative force.....	429 3, 434	273
29. Note the variable forms in two of these words	434	"
30. What adverbial forms correspond to these words?.....	436 3, 438	283 3, 284
31. Decline the interrogative pronoun.....	416	277
32. Decline the indefinite pronoun	"	"
33. Wherein do these two pronouns differ?	418	277 <i>a</i>
34. Which cases in these pronouns have two forms?	416 2	277 <i>b</i>
35. Note the peculiarity of accent in <i>τις</i> interrogative	418	277 <i>a</i>
36. Decline <i>ἄλλος</i> and <i>δεῖνα</i>	419, 420	267, 279
37. Name and decline those interrogative words which have a comparative force.....	429 1	282 1
38. Name the corresponding adverbs.....	436 1	283 1
39. Name and decline the indefinite words which have a comparative force	429 2	282 2
40. Name the corresponding adverbs	436 2	283 2
41. What is the accent of these adverbs?	437	113 <i>b</i>
42. Decline the relative pronoun	421	275
43. Note the dual forms.....	422	275 <i>a</i>
44. Name and decline those relative words which have a comparative force	429 4	283 4
45. What adverbial words correspond to these forms?	436 4	283 4
46. How are relatives made emphatic?	—	286
47. What is compounded with the relative pro- noun to make it indefinite?	426	280
48. How may this indefiniteness be increased?....	431, 432	285
49. Which cases of the indefinite relative have two forms, and which of these forms is more common in use?.....	425-427	280 <i>a, b</i>
50. Decline the article.....	386	272
51. What two stems has the article?	"	270
52. What peculiarity have the forms of the dual?..	388	272 <i>a</i>
53. What may sometimes supply the place of an indefinite article?	387	—
54. How is the article classed as regards accent?..	137, 111 <i>a</i>	272 <i>b</i>

J. VERBS.

Num.

Goodwin.

A.'s Hadley.

NOTE. — *No lists of examples have been given under this head, as they are so abundantly provided in the grammars that the student himself can readily illustrate the answer to each question.*

1. Name the properties of verbs.....	\$ 441-452	\$ 299, 300
2. Name the voices and explain the force of each	442	—
3. Name the modes and explain the force of each	445	299
4. Name the tenses and define the time of each..	447, 450	300
5. What is a deponent verb, and wherein do passive and middle deponents differ?.....	443, 444	298 a, 497
6. In what tenses do the passive and middle voices differ?.....	442 2	302 a
7. Which modes are finite, and why are they so called?.....	446	299 a
8. Which modes are dependent, and why are they so called?.....	"	—
9. Which tenses are found in each mode respectively?	447	300
10. What tense is wanting in the active voice, and how is its place supplied?.....	705, 706	302 b
11. Which tenses are primary and which are secondary?.....	448	301
12. Which tenses have a second form, and in which voices may these forms respectively occur?	449	303
13. Wherein do the second tenses differ from first tenses?.....	"	304 a
14. How many numbers has the Greek verb, and how many persons in each?.....	452-454	299 a
15. What is meant by the principal parts of a verb?	—	—
16. What forms are given as the principal parts of a Greek verb?.....	462 1, 2, 463	304 c

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
17. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb?..	\$ 464	\$ —
18. How many forms of conjugation has a Greek verb?	467	311
19. Name the formative elements of the verb....	510, 520, 551, 561, 562	353, 1-4
20. What is augment, and in what mode is it used?	510, 512	354
21. What are the two kinds of augment, and how do they differ in use?	511 1-2	354-356
22. In what tenses is augment regularly used, and how is it applied in each?	513, 515, 527, 533	354, 358
23. What change in the form of a word is sometimes made by the syllabic augment?	69	49, 355 a
24. Note the peculiarity of augment in βούλομαι, δύναμαι, μέλλω	517	355 b
25. How is the temporal augment used?	515, 518	356, 357
26. When is the temporal augment omitted?	527	358 c
27. What initial vowels usually preclude augment?	516, 519	356 a, 357 a
28. When is augment found in the perfect and future-perfect?	523, 526	365, 367
29. What peculiarity of augment is found in some verbs beginning with a vowel? Note the augmented tenses of ὠθέω, ἀλίσκομαι, ἐδάω, ὀράω, ἀνολίγω, ἔχω	537, 538	359 b
30. What is the peculiarity of the pluperfects εἰστήκη and ἐψέκη?	528	358 a
31. How are compound verbs augmented, and how does the augment affect a prepositional prefix?	540, 543 545, 546	360 a, 362 a-c
32. In what way are περι, πρό, ἐκ, ἐν, and σύν respectively noticeable in this connection?..	540-542	360 a, b
33. Note exceptions to the rule for augmenting compound verbs	544	361 a
34. What tenses have reduplication, and in what modes?	520, 535, 536	363, 371, 436
35. How are verbs regularly reduplicated? Compare Question 22.	521, 523, 526	364, 365, 367

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
36. Note exceptions to the rule for reduplicating verbs beginning with two consonants.....	§ 524, 525	§ 365 <i>a, b</i>
37. Name the five verbs which have the augment <i>α</i> in the perfect instead of the regular reduplication	522	366
38. Describe the Attic reduplication and give examples of its use.....	529-532	368
39. What peculiar reduplication is found in some verbs beginning with a vowel? Compare Question 29.....	537, 538	369
40. How are compound verbs reduplicated? Compare Question 31	540, 543, 545, 546	360, 362, 370
41. What is meant by the personal endings of a verb, and into what two classes are they divided?.....	551	375 <i>a</i>
42. Name the primary endings of the active voice	552, 553	376
43. Which of these endings are not found in verbs in <i>α</i> ?	556	383
44. What endings have these verbs in the singular of the present indicative active?	623	407
45. Name the secondary endings of the active voice	552	376, 380
46. Which of these endings appears in a different form in the optative mode?	731	379 <i>a</i>
47. Name the primary endings of the middle and passive voices	552, 553	376, 380
48. Name the secondary endings of the middle and passive voices	552	376
49. Name the infinitive endings	554	381
50. What is meant by the variable or thematic vowel?	561 <i>1</i>	310
51. In what tenses and according to what rule is this vowel used?.....	"	372 <i>a</i>
52. What form has it in the aorist and perfect tenses?	561 <i>3</i>	372
53. What form has the variable vowel in the subjunctive mode?.....	561 <i>2</i>	310 <i>a</i>
54. What change is made in the ending <i>vo</i> after the variable vowel?	556 <i>5</i>	55 <i>d</i> , 407
55. What is to be noted concerning the ending <i>αοι</i> when used in the present?	628	415 <i>a</i>

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
56. What peculiarity is to be noticed in the use of the endings <i>σα</i> and <i>σθ</i> after the variable vowel?	\$ 565 6	\$ 383 4, 416
57. What exceptional use of endings is found in the imperative?	556 6	415 <i>b</i>
58. How are the terminations of the pluperfect active derived?	683 1	458 <i>a</i>
59. What passive tense has active endings?	564 4	375
60. In which tenses are the personal endings added directly to the verb theme without the use of a variable vowel?	558 <i>a, b</i>	385, 459
61. Make a table of the endings of the indicative mode of <i>ω</i> verbs as they appear in combination with the variable vowel, observing that these endings are the same in the present and future, in the perfect and aorist (except in the third person dual and plural), and in the imperfect and second aorist of the active voice, in the present and future passive and middle and future-perfect passive, and in the imperfect passive and middle and second aorist middle; that the final combinations of the pluperfect active, first aorist middle, and the aorists passive do not occur in other tenses; and that the perfect and pluperfect middle and passive have no thematic vowel.		
62. Name the tense systems and the tenses belonging to each	455-457	303
63. What is meant by the stem of a verb?	152	305
64. How are verb stems classified?	460	309
65. Name an example of each kind	"	"
66. What tense is lacking in vowel verbs?	690	450 <i>a</i>
67. Define a pure verb. Give an example.	461	—
68. From what are the tense stems derived?	458	372, 392
69. How are tense stems derived from verb stems?	154, 557	307
70. Name the two classes of tense stems.	557	311 <i>a</i>
71. Distinguish between strong and weak stems. .	31	32
72. Which tenses have simple stems? which have complex stems?	558-560	311
73. What is meant by a tense suffix?	561	372 <i>a</i>

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
74. How may the verb stem appear in the present stem?	\$ 459, 567	\$ 307, 392
75. Name the eight classes of verbs, and state the basis on which the classification is made....	568	392
76. What form has the tense-suffix in the present stem of verbs of the first class?	561, 569	372, 393
77. What stem modification is sometimes found in presents of the first class?	650-652	393 <i>b</i>
78. Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present.	569, Cat.	503-510
79. What is the form of the stem in verbs of the second class?	572, 642	394
80. Note the relation between the verb stem and the tense stem in this class.	575	"
81. What is the form of the tense suffix in this class?	572	372, 394
82. Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present.	573, Cat.	511
83. Name the six verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ which belong to this class, and explain their peculiarity.	574	512, 394 <i>a</i>
84. What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the third class?	576	372, 395
85. In what tense may the true form of the verb stem be found in verbs of this class?	577	395 <i>a</i>
86. Name four verbs of this class, and explain the formation of their present.	576-578, Cat.	513
87. What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the fourth class?	579	372, 396
88. Name the four divisions of this class.	580, 584, 592, 601	397-400
89. Explain the formation of presents in $\sigma\sigma\omega$	581, 582, 84 <i>r</i>	397
90. In what two ways are presents in $\xi\omega$ formed?.	585, 588, 84 <i>s</i>	398 <i>a-c</i>
91. What is peculiar about $\pi\alpha\lambda\zeta\omega$? About certain verbs in $\alpha\lambda\omega$?	587, 590	—
92. Explain the three formations of the present in liquid stems.	593, 594, 596, 84 <i>4, 5</i>	399-401
93. Name two verbs under each division of the fourth class, and explain the formation of the present in each.	514-520	580-601

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
94. What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the fifth class?.....	§ 603	§ 372, 402
95. Explain the formation of the present in each of the divisions of this class, and give two examples under each.....	603-608	402 a, b
96. What peculiarities are to be noticed in these stems?	610, 612	—
97. What form has the tense suffix in verbs of the sixth class?.....	613	372, 403
98. What stem modifications has the present in these verbs?	615-617, 649-652	403, a-c
99. Name three examples of this class of verbs..	614	530
100. What is the form of the tense suffix in verbs of the seventh class?.....	619	372, 404
101. Name three verbs belonging to this class....	619, 620	534-537
102. What is the composition of the eighth class?	621	539
103. From what are all tense stems formed?.....	661	—
104. Explain the two ways of forming the future active and middle.....	662, 663	421, 422
105. What form has the tense suffix in the future?	"	372, 420
106. What change is here made in vowel stems?.....	635, 636	421 b
107. How is the liquid future developed in its formation from the future in vowel and mute stems?	664	422 a
108. Explain the three forms of the Attic future..	665 1-4	423-425
109. Which of these forms an exception to the rule for vowel futures?.....	635, 639	421 b, 503
110. Explain the Doric future, and note the form of its tense-suffix.....	666	426
111. Explain the two formations of the first aorist active and middle.....	669, 672	428, 429, 431
112. What form has the tense suffix here?	"	372, 428
113. What change is here made in vowel stems?..	635, 636	429, 431 a, b
114. Name three verbs which have the tense suffix <i>κα</i> in the aorist.....	670, 671	432
115. Explain the two forms of the second aorist active and middle.....	675, 678	435, 439
116. What form has the tense suffix in the second aorist of the common form?	675	435

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
117. What modification has the stem here?	§ 646, 650, 651 ² , 676, 677, 679	§ 435, 438, 440, 443
118. What form has the tense suffix in the first perfect active?	682	372, 446
119. What modifications of the verb stem are found in the perfect and pluperfect?	645-649, 636, 684	446-449
120. Explain the formation of the second perfect and pluperfect active.	687, 692, 696, 697	450
121. What stem changes are found here?	611, 642, 643, 644, 688	451-454
122. Explain the tense formation in the perfect middle system, enumerating the stem modifications here found	698, 701, 703	459-464
123. Name the four verbs in <i>vw</i> which here drop <i>v</i> of the stem	647	448 <i>b</i>
124. When is <i>σ</i> found before the personal ending in this system?	639-641, 648	461 <i>a</i>
125. In what voice is the future perfect found and in what ways may it be expressed?	704-706	466 <i>a, c</i> , 467 <i>a</i>
126. Explain the tense formation in the first aorist and first future passive.	707-711	468-474
127. What modification has the verb stem here? ..	—	469, 470
128. Explain the tense formation in the second passive system.	712, 715	468, 474
129. What modification has the stem in this system?	712	471 <i>a</i>
130. What peculiarity have <i>πλήσσω</i> and <i>τρέπω</i> ? ..	713, 714	472
131. In which tenses is a new stem sometimes formed by adding <i>ε</i> ?	654-657	405, 509
132. For the accent of verbs see <i>C</i> 39-41, 68-80 ..	130-135	386-391
133. For contract forms in verbs see <i>B</i> 1-14, 20-25	495-499	409-412
134. For euphonic changes in verbs see <i>F</i> 1-29 ...	486-490	463, 464
135. Name the two forms of verb inflection. How are they sometimes designated?	467, 563	383, 385

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
136. What tenses and modes belong to each of these forms of inflection?	§ 564, 565	§ 383, 385
137. Explain how the various parts of the verb are formed in conjugation	465 1-4	306
138. Enumerate the peculiarities of inflection in the common form	565 1-6	383 1-6, 406-408
139. Note the endings of the present indicative singular, and compare Question 44	623, 556 5	407
140. Note and explain the ending of the second person singular in the middle and passive..	624, 625 565 5	383 4, 384
141. What characteristics has the subjunctive mode which are common to both forms of inflection?	718	373, 376, 379
142. Mention the characteristics of the subjunctive mode which are peculiar to the common form of inflection	719-722	408, 455, 465
143. Make a table of the endings of the subjunctive as they appear in combination with the tense suffix and the thematic vowel	718, 719, 552, 553	376, 379, 408, 455, 465
144. Name the characteristics of the optative which are common to both forms of inflection ...	730 1-4	374 a, b, 379
145. Name the characteristics of the optative which are peculiar to the common form of inflection	731-738	434, 457, 465
146. Note the peculiarity of contract verbs in the optative	737	410 a
147. Make a table of the optative endings as they appear in combination with mode suffix, tense suffix, and thematic vowel	552, 553, 730-732	376, 379
148. Name the characteristics of the imperative in the common form of inflection	746-751	383, 456
149. Mention the characteristics of the infinitive in the common form of inflection	759-765	381, 383 5
150. Enumerate the peculiarities of the simple form of inflection	564 1-7	385 1-7, 414
151. What tense systems belong to this form of inflection, and what are they called?	500, 501	311

Num.	Goodwin.	A.'s Hadley.
152. Into what two classes are the verbs of this form divided?.....	§ 502	§ 413
153. What are the characteristics of the simple form of inflection which are peculiar to the present and imperfect tenses?.....	627-632	414, 419
154. Enumerate the characteristics of the subjunctive mode in the simple form of inflection..	723-729	417 <i>a</i> , 444, 473 <i>a</i>
155. Make tables of the subjunctive endings in the simple form as they appear in combination with the final vowel of the stem.....	718, 723,	376, 417, 444, 724, 727 473
156. Enumerate the peculiarities of the optative mode in the simple form of inflection....	739-743	418, 419 <i>b</i> , <i>c</i> , 445, 473 <i>a</i>
157. Make tables of the optative endings in the simple form as they appear in combination with stem ending and mode suffix.....	739-743	376, 379 552, 553
158. Enumerate the characteristics of the imperative mode in the simple form of inflection	752-758	385 <i>a</i> , 415 <i>b</i> , 442, 443 <i>b</i>
159. Name the characteristics of the infinitive mode in the simple form of inflection....	766-769	443 <i>c</i> , 385 <i>s</i>
160. Name the common irregular verbs of the simple form.....	805	476-491
161. Conjugate each of these verbs in full, arranging the tenses in columns and writing every form.....	806-820	476-491

CLASSIFIED LISTS: VI.

THE VERBS FOUND IN XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

The following lists are intended to contain all verbs found in the Anabasis, with the exception that irregular or isolated forms, such as *εἶπον*, *εἶδον*, *ἔφαγον*, etc., appear only as their stems are given in connection with the present in use, and that prepositional compounds are omitted if the simple form occurs. If the simple form does not occur, all compounds are given.

For all MI verbs and for Ω verbs in -σκω, the full form of the theme is given; for mute and liquid themes, the final consonant only is given; for verbs with vowel or diphthong themes, or with presents in -άω, -έω, -όω, the theme is indicated only when it does not appear upon the simple omission of the personal ending and the thematic vowel. When additional stems are developed in the inflection, these also are given. An inserted ε is shown in square brackets. The ϣ is not noted. Verbs marked with an asterisk appear elsewhere in the lists.

Verbs with Labial Stems. (36.)

ἀπαμείβομαι, (β)	ἐξέρπω, (π)	πρέπω, (π)
ἀποσήπω, (π)	ἐπικάμπω, (π)	προκαλύπτω, (β)
ἀποσκάπτω, (φ)	ἔπομαι, (π)	ῥίπτω, (φ)
ἄπτω, (φ)	θάπτω, (φ)	σκέπτομαι, (π)
ἀστράπτω, (π)	κλέπτω, (π)	στείβω, (β)
βάπτω, (φ)	κόπτω, (π)	στρέφω, (φ)
βλάπτω, (β)	κρύπτω, (φ)	συγκάμπω, (π)
βλέπω, (π)	λαμβάνω, (β)	συγκύπτω, (φ)
γράφω, (φ)	λάμπω, (π)	συνεπιτρίβω, (β)
διατρίβω, (β)	λείπω, (π)	συντρίβω, (β)
ἐγκαλύπτω, (π)	παραμείβομαι, (β)	τρέπω, (π)
ἐκθλίβω, (β)	πέμπω, (π)	τρέφω, (φ)

Verbs with Palatal Stems. (58.)

ἄγω, (γ)	ἔρχομαι, { ἐλυθ- } (χ)	πατάσσω, (γ)
ἀλαλάζω, (γ)	ἔλθ- } (χ)	περιπτύσσω, (γ)
ἄλέξω, { -κ } (ξ)	εὖχομαι, (χ)	πλέκω, (κ)
{ [ε] }	ἔχω, (σχ-) (χ)	πλήττω, (γ)
ἀνοίγω, (γ)	ἦκω, (κ)	πνίγω, (γ)
ἀπαλλάττω, (γ)	ἴσχω, (χ)	πράττω, (γ)
ἄρήγω, (γ)	καταλλάττω, (γ)	σαλπίζω, (γ)
ἄρχω, (χ)	κηρύττω, (κ)	στέργω, (γ)
βρέχω, (χ)	κράζω, (γ)	στίζω, (γ)
δάκνω, (κ)	λαγχάνω, (χ)	συναλλάττω, (γ)
δέχομαι, (χ)	{ εἰπ- } (γ)	σφάττω, (γ)
διδάσκω,* (χ)	λεγω, { ἐρ- } (γ)	ταράττω, (χ)
διώκω, (κ)	{ ῥε- }	τάττω, (γ)
εἶργω, (γ)	λήγω, (γ)	τήκω, (κ)
ἐλέγχω, (χ)	μάχομαι, [ε] (χ)	τρέχω, (δραμ-) (χ)
ἔλκω, (κ)	μύζω, (γ)	τυγχάνω, (τευχ) (χ)
ἐξαλαπάζω, (γ)	οἶχομαι, { -ο } (χ)	ὑπείκω, (κ)
ἔοικα, (κ)	{ [ε] }	ὑπισχνέομαι,* (χ)
ἐπιστάττω, (κ)	ὀρέγω, (γ)	φεύγω, (γ)
ἐπιφθέγγομαι, (γ)	ὀρύττω, (χ)	φυλάττω, (κ)
ἐρύκω, (κ)	ὀφλισκάνω,* (ὀφλ-) (κ)	ψέγω. (γ)

Verbs with Lingual Stems. (130.)

ἀγοράζω, (δ)	ἀκοντίζω, (δ)	ἀνδρίζω, (δ)
ἀγωνίζομαι, (δ)	ἀκροβαλίζομαι, (δ)	ἀνερεθίζω, (δ)
ἄδω, (δ)	ἀλίζω, (δ)	ἀπαυθημερίζω, (δ)
ἄθροίζω, (δ)	ἁμαρτάνω, [ε] (τ)	ἀπεχθάνομαι, (θ)
αἰκίζω, (δ)	ἀναβιβάζω, (δ)	ἀποβιβάζω, (δ)
ἁισθάνομαι, [ε] (δ)	ἀναγκάζω, (δ)	ἄρδω, (δ)
ἀκμάζω, (δ)	ἀναχάζω, (δ)	ἀρπάζω, (δ)

ἀτιμάζω,	(δ)	θωρακίζω,	(δ)	πελτάζω,	(δ)
ἀτμίζω,	(δ)	καθέξομαι,	(δ)	περσίζω,	(δ)
αὐλίζομαι,	(δ)	καθεύδω,	[ε] (δ)	πέτομαι, { πετε- }	(τ)
ἄχθομαι, [ε] (θ)		καθίζω,	(δ)	πττα- }	
βαδίζω,	(δ)	καταδικάζω,	(δ)	πιέζω,	(δ)
βιάζομαι,	(δ)	καταδοξάζω,	(δ)	πίπτω, (πτο)	(τ)
βοιωτιάζω,	(δ)	κατημερίζω,	(δ)	πλάττω,	(τ)
γυμνάζω,	(δ)	κήδομαι, [ε] (δ)		πλήθω,	(θ)
διαβιβάζω,	(δ)	κολάζω,	(δ)	πλησιάζω,	(δ)
διαιθριάζει,	(δ)	κομίζω,	(δ)	πλουτίζω,	(δ)
διαχάζω,	(δ)	λακτίζω,	(δ)	-ποδίζω,	(δ)
διαχειμάζω,	(δ)	λανθάνω,	(θ)	πολίζω,	(δ)
διαχειρίζω,	(δ)	λήζομαι,	(δ)	πορίζω,	(δ)
διχάζω,	(δ)	λογίζομαι,	(δ)	προσδανείζω,	(δ)
δοκιμάζω,	(δ)	μακαρίζω,	(δ)	προφασίζομαι,	(δ)
ἐαρίζω,	(δ)	μαλακίζομαι,	(δ)	πυνθάνομαι,	(θ)
ἐγχειρίζω,	(δ)	μανθάνω,	(θ)	πυρέττω,	(τ)
ειχάζω,	(δ)	μερίζω,	(δ)	σιγάζω,	(δ)
εἰσβιβάζω,	(δ)	νομίζω,	(δ)	σκευάζω,	(δ)
εἴωθα,	(θ)	ξενίζω,	(δ)	σπανίζω,	(δ)
ἐκκλησιάζω,	(δ)	ξυλίζομαι,	(δ)	σπένδω,	(δ)
ἐλελίζω,	(δ)	οἰκίζω,	(δ)	σπεύδω,	(δ)
ἐλληνίζω,	(δ)	ὀκλάζω,	(δ)	σπουδάζω,	(δ)
ἐλπίζω,	(δ)	ὀπλίζω,	(δ)	στασιάζω,	(δ)
ἐμβιβάζω,	(δ)	ὀργίζομαι,	(δ)	συνεκβιβάζω,	(δ)
ἐπισιτιζομαι,	(δ)	ὀρίζω,	(δ)	σφαγιάζομαι,	(δ)
ἐργάζομαι,	(δ)	ὀρμίζω,	(δ)	σχίζω,	(δ)
ἐρίζω,	(δ)	ὀψίζω,	(δ)	σχολάζω,	(δ)
εὐδαιμονίζω,	(δ)	παιανίζω,	(δ)	σφάζω,	(δ)
ἥδομαι,	(δ)	πάσχω,* { παθ- }	(θ)	σωφρονίζω,	(δ)
ἡσυχάζω,	(δ)	{ πενθ- }		τειχίζω,	(δ)
θαυμάζω,	(δ)	πείθω,	(θ)	τελέθω,	(θ)
θερίζω,	(δ)	πελάζω,	(δ)	τεχνάζω,	(δ)

τροχάζω,	(δ)	ὑστερίζω,	(δ)	χρήζω,	(θ)
ὑβρίζω,	(δ)	φράζω,	(δ)	χωρίζω,	(δ)
ὑπαντιάζω,	(δ)	φροντίζω,	(δ)	ψεύδω,	(δ)
ὑποφείδομαι,	(δ)	χαρίζομαι,	(δ)	ψηφίζω.	(δ)

Verbs with Liquid Stems. (61.)

ἀγάλλω,	(λ)	ἐκκυμαίνω,	(ν)	ὀσφραίνομαι,	
ἀγγελλω,	(λ)	ἐντέλλομαι,	(λ)	(ὀσφρ-)	(ν)
ἀγείρω,	(ρ)	ἐπιμαρτύρομαι,	(ρ)	ὀφείλω,	(λ)
αἶρω,	(ρ)	ἔρομαι,	(ρ)	ὀφλισκάνω,*	
αἰσχύνω,	(ν)	θαρρύνω,	(ν)	(ὀφλισκ-)	(λ)
αἰλίσκομαι,*	(ἀλο)	θνήσκω,* (θνα-)	(ν)	πένομαι,	(ν)
	(λ)	καθαίρω,	(ρ)	περαίνω,	(ν)
ἄλλομαι,	(λ)	κάμνω,	(μ)	σημαίνω,	(ν)
ἀμύνω,	(ν)	κατακαίνω,	(ν)	σπείρω,	(ρ)
ἀνατέλλω,	(λ)	κερδαίνω,	(ν)	στέλλω,	(λ)
εὕρισκω,*	(ρ)	κρίνω,	(ν)	σφάλλω,	(λ)
ἀποδέρω,	(ρ)	κτείνω,	(ν)	τείνω,	(ν)
ἀποκλίνω,	(ν)	λυμαίνομαι,	(ν)	τεκμείρομαι,	(ρ)
αὐαίνω,	(ν)	μαίνομαι,	(ν)	τέμνω, (τμε-)	(μ)
βάλλω, (βλα-)	(λ)	μέλω, [ε]	(λ)	ὕγαινω,	(ν)
βούλομαι, [ε]	(λ)	μελλω, [ε]	(λ)	φαίνω,	(ν)
γέμω,	(μ)	μένω,	(ν)	φέρω, {οἰ-}	
γίγνομαι,	(ν)	νέμω,	(μ)	{ἐνεκ-}	(ρ)
ἐγείρω,	(ρ)	ξηραίνω,	(ν)	{ἐνεγκ-}	
ἐθέλω, [ε]	(λ)	οἰκτείρω,	(ρ)	φθείρω,	(ρ)
ἐκδέρω,	(ρ)	ὀκέλλω,	(λ)	χαίρω,	(ρ)
ἐκκλίνω,	(ν)	ὀλισθάνω,	(θ)	χαλεπαίνω.	(ν)

Verbs with Presents in -άω. (65.)

ἀγαπάω,	ἀναπηδάω,	ἀπαντάω,
αἰτάομαι,	ἀνιάω,	ἀποπηδάω,
ἀμιλλάομαι,	ἀνιμάω,	ἀποσυλάω,

ἀριστάω,	ζάω,	πειράομαι,
ἀρτάω,	ἡττάομαι,	περάω,
βοάω,	θεάομαι,	πλανάομαι,
βουλιμιάω,	θηράω,	προμνάομαι,
γελάω,	ιάομαι,	προσδοκάω,
γεναιιάω,	καταδειλιάω,	προσπερονάω,
δαπανάω,	καταπηδάω,	σιγάω,
διακλάω,	καταράομαι,	σιωπάω,
διψάω,	κοιμάω,	σπάω,
εάω,	κτάομαι,	στρατηγιάω,
ἐγγυάω,	λωφάω,	συναντάω,
εἰσπηδάω,	μελετάω,	σφενδονάω,
ἐκκυβιστάω,	μηχανάομαι,	τελευτάω,
ἐκπηδάω,	νικάω,	τιμάω,
ἐμπολάω,	ὀπτάω,	τολμάω,
ἐναγκυλάω,	ὀράω,	{ ὀρα- } { ὀπ- } τρυπάω,
ἐξαπατάω,		
ἐράω,	(πάομαι),	ὑπαντάω,
ἐρωτάω,	πεινάω,	φυσάω,
		χράομαι.

Verbs with Presents in -έω. (168.)

ἀγνοέω,	ἀντιστοιχέω,	αὐλέω,
ἀγρυπνέω,	ἀπειθέω, (πιθ-)	αὐτομολέω,
ἀδικέω,	ἀπειλέω,	ἀφικνέομαι,
ἀθυμέω,	ἀπιστέω,	ἀφυλακτέω,
αἰδέομαι,	ἀποδημέω,	βοηθέω,
αἰρέω,	ἀπολεγέομαι, (λεγ-)	γαμέω, (γαμ-)
αἰτέω,	ἀπονοστέω,	δειπνέω,
ἀκολουθέω,	ἀριστοποιέομαι,	δειπνοποιέω,
ἀμελέω,	ἀρκέω,	δέω (bind),
ἀμφιγνοέω,	ἀσθενέω,	δέω (lack),
ἀναθορυβέω,	ἀσκέω,	δημαγωγέω,
ἀντεπιμελέομαι,	ἀτακτέω,	διακονέω,

διαπορέω,		θέω,	{ θευ- }	όδοιπορέω,	
δινέω,			{ θυ- }	όδοποιέω,	
δοκέω,	(δοκ-)	θεωρέω,		οϊκέω,	
δουπέω,		καθηδουπαθέω,		οϊκοδομέω,	
δωρέομαι,		κακοποιέω,		όκνέω,	
δωροδοκέω,		κακουργέω,		όλυκαυτέω,	
έγχειρέω,		καλέω,	(κλη-)	όμιλέω,	
έγχέω,	{ χευ- }	καλινδέομαι,		όμολογέω,	
	{ χυ- }	καλλιερέω,		όπισθοφυλακέω,	
έμέω,		καταμελέω,		όρμέω,	
ένθυμέομαι,		κατηγορέω,		όρχέομαι,	
ένοχλέω,		κεντέω,		παράινέω,	
έξικνέομαι,		κινέω,		παραμελέω,	
έπαινέω,		κοινωνέω,		παροινέω,	
έπαπειλέω,		κοσμέω,		περιειλέω,	
έπιθυμέω,		κρατέω,		πλεονεκτέω,	
έπικουρέω,		κυλινδέω,		πλέω,	{ πλευ- }
έπιμελέομαι,		λαφυρωπωλέω,			{ πλυ- }
έπιορκέω,		λοχαγέω,		πλουτέω,	
έπιστατέω,		λυπέω,		πνέω,	{ πνευ- }
έπιχειρέω,		λυσιτελέω,			{ πνυ- }
έπιχέω,	{ χευ- }	μαρτυρέω,		ποθέω,	
	{ χυ- }	μετρέω,		ποιέω,	
εύεργετέω,		μιμέομαι,		πολεμέω,	
εύθυμέομαι,		μισέω,		πολιορκέω,	
εύτυχέω,		μισθοδοτέω,		πολυπραγμονέω,	
εύωχέω,		μνησικακέω,		πονέω,	
ζευγηλατέω,		μοχθέω,		πυρθέω,	
ζητέω,		ναυαρχέω,		προηγώρέω,	
ζωγρέω,		νέω,	{ νευ- }	προθυμέομαι,	
ήγέομαι,			{ νυ- }	προξενέω,	
θαρρέω,		νοέω,		προσκυνέω,	
		νοσέω,		προστατέω,	

πυργομαχέω,	συμπροθυμέομαι,	φιλοκερδέω,
πωλέω,	συναινέω,	φιλοτιμέομαι,
ῥαθυμέω,	συνεπαινέω,	φιλοφρονέομαι,
ρέω, { ρευ- }	συνεπιμελέομαι,	φλυαρέω,
	{ ρυ- } σωφρονέω,	φοβέω,
ρίπτέω,	τελέω,	φορέω,
ρόφέω,	τιμωρέω,	φρονέω,
σκευοφορέω,	τρέω,	φρουρέω,
σκηνέω,	ὑδροφορέω,	χωρέω,
σκοπέω,	ὑπηρετέω,	ψοφέω,
σπουδαιολογέω,	ὑπισχνέομαι,*	ὠθέω, (ὠθ)
στερέω,	ὑστερέω,	ὠνέομαι,
στρατηγέω,	φθονέω,	ὠφέλέω.
συμμαχέω,	φιλέω,	

Verbs with Presents in -όω. (31.)

ἀνασταυρόω,	θανατόω,	ξενόομαι,
ἀξιόω,	θυμόομαι,	περαιόω,
ἀποσταυρόω,	ιδρόω,	περισταυρόω,
βεβαιόω,	κακόω,	σκηνώω,
δεξιόομαι,	καρπόομαι,	στεφανόω,
δηλόω,	καταπετρόω,	ταπεινώω,
δηόω,	κοινόω,	χαλινόω,
διαγκυλόω,	κυκλόω,	χειρόομα
ἐμπεδόω,	μεσώω,	χιλόω,
ἐναντιόομαι,	μισθόω,	ψιλόω.
ζημιόω,		

Verbs with Presents in -εύω. (48.)

ἀγορεύω,	ἀποταφρεύω,	βιοτεύω,
ἀγρεύω,	ἀφιππεύω,	βλακεύω,
ἀληθεύω,	βασιλεύω,	βουλεύω,

γεύω,	μαστεύω,	προστατεύω,
γοητεύω,	μνημονεύω,	πρωτεύω,
δεκατεύω,	νυκτερεύω,	πυρσεύω,
δουλεύω,	όδεύω,	σατραπεύω,
ένεδρεύω,	όπλιτεύω,	σκυλεύω,
έρμηνεύω,	παιδεύω,	στρατεύω,
θεραπεύω,	πεζεύω,	στρατοπεδεύω,
θηρεύω,	περιττεύω,	ταμιεύω,
ίκετεύω,	πιστεύω,	ταριχεύω,
καταλεύω,	πολιτεύω,	τοξεύω,
κελεύω,	πορεύω,	ύποπτεύω,
κινδυνεύω,	πραγματεύομαι,	φυτεύω,
κλωπεύω,	πρεσβεύω,	χορεύω.

Verbs with Presents in -ύω. (10.)

άνύω,	θύω,	μεθύω,
δακρύω,	κωλύω,	μηνύω,
δύω,	λύω,	φύω.
έκμηρύομαι,		

Verbs with Presents in -σκω. (14.)

άλίσκομαι,*	(άλο-)	ήβάσκω,	(ήβα-)
άποδιδράσκω,	(δρα-)	θνήσκω,*	(θνα-)
άρέσκω,	(άρε-)	μιμνήσκω,	(μνα-)
βλώσκω,	{ βλο- }	πάσχω,*	{ παθ- }
	{ μλο- }		{ πενθ- }
	{ μολ- }	πιπράσκω,	(πρα-)
διδάσκω,*	(διδαχ-)	τιτρώσκω,	(τρο-)
γιγνώσκω,	(γνο-)	φάσκω.	(φα-)
εύρίσκω,*	[ε] (εύρ-)		

Other Ω Verbs. (Mainly vowel stems.) (18.)

ἀκούω,		κλείω,	
ἀποτίνω,	(τι-)	κρούω,	
βαίνω,	(βα-)	οἶομαι,	
δείδω,	{δει-}	παίω,	
	{δι-}	παλαίω,	
ἐλαύνω,	(ἐλα-)	παύω,	
	{ἐσθ-}	πίνω,	{πι-}
ἐσθίω,	{ἐδ-}		{πο-}
	{ἐδεσ-}	πταίω,	
	{φαγ-}	φθάνω,	(φθα-)
ἔψα, [ε]		χρίω.	
καίω,	(καν-)		

MI Verbs with Stems in α-. (11.)

ἄγαμαι,	(ἄγα-)	κρέμαμαι,	(κρεμα-)
δύναμαι,	(δυνα-)	ὀνύνημι,	(ὀνα-)
ἐμπύμπρημι,	(πρα-)	πύμπλημι,	(πλα-)
ἐπίσταμαι,	(ἐπιστα-)	πρίασθαι,	(πρια-)
ἔραμαι,	(ἐρα-)	φημί.	(φα-)
ἵστημι,	(στα-)		

MI Verbs with Stems in ε-. (4.)

ἵημι,	(ἐ-)	κεῖμαι,	{κε-}
δίδημι,	(δε-)	τίθημι.	{και-}
			(θε-)

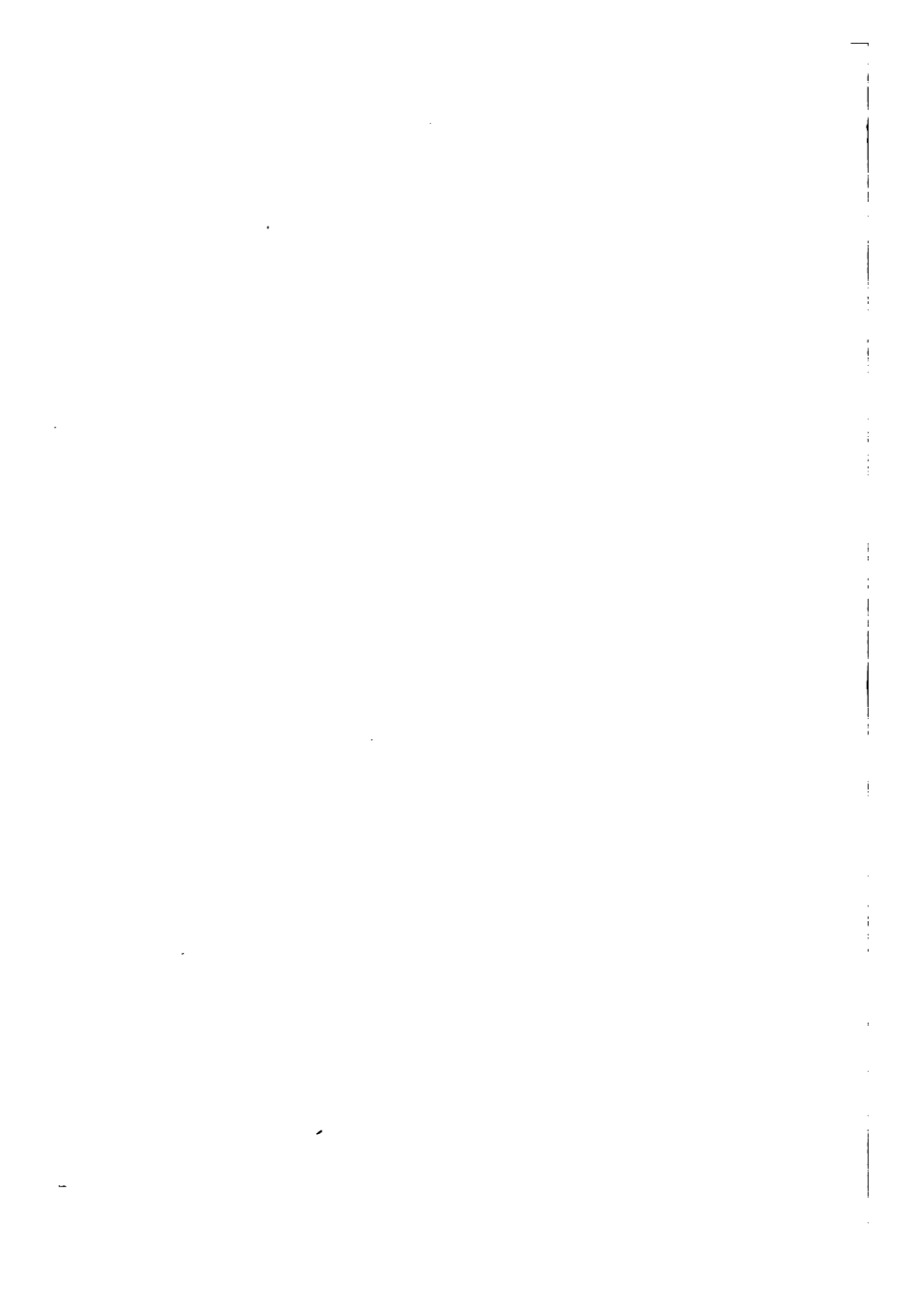
*MI Verb with Stem in σ-: δίδωμι (δο-). (1.)**MI Verbs with Presents in -νυμι. (18.)*

ἀναμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)	ἀπόλλυμι,	(ὀλ-)
ἀναπετάννυμι,	(πετα-)	δείκνυμι,	(δεικ-)
ἀποκτίννυμι,	(κτι-)	ἐπιμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)

ζεύγνυμι,	(ζυγ-)	ὄμνυμι,	{ ὄμ- }
κατάγνυμι,	(ἀγ-)		{ ὄμο- }
καταμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)	πήγνυμι,	(παγ-)
κατασβέννυμι,	(σβε-)	προσμίγνυμι,	(μιγ-)
κεράννυμι,	(κερα-)	πτάρνυμαι,	(πταρ-)
κρεμάννυμι,	(κρεμα-)	ῥώννυμι,	(ρω-)
		σκεδάννυμι.	(σκεδα-)

Other Verbs in the MI Form. (5.)

εἰμί,	(ἐσ-)	συγκάθηναι,	(ῆσ-)
εἶμι,	(ι-)	ὑπερκάθηναι.	(ῆσ-)
κάθηναι,	(ῆσ-)		



Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Allinson's Greek Prose Composition.

16mo. Cloth. 212 pages. \$1.00.

This book is intended for use in writing connected Greek prose. It presupposes a knowledge of forms, and contains:

I. Notes on Idiom and Syntax, explaining the use of the article, pronouns, participles, moods, and tenses.

II. Summary of Rules for cases and accents.

III. Exercises, carefully graded, and arranged in three sections.

IV. A general vocabulary.

Dr. Morris H. Morgan, *Harvard College*.—I have carefully examined the book, and believe that it is a most excellent guide. Especially am I pleased with the fact that the exercises are based on real Greek models and expressed in the English language. This book is not disfigured by the vile jargon which was invented by the adversary for particular use in such manuals, a language certainly spoken nowhere upon earth and, I trust, not elsewhere. I hope the book will meet the great success it deserves.

Prof. Robert Sharp, *Tulane University, New Orleans*.—I need not say that I am pleased with the book; my action in adopting it for my classes shows as much. But I will say that it supplies our needs here better than any other book I have yet seen.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

BY W. G. FROST, <i>Oberlin College.</i>	Frost's Greek Primer.	Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. \$1.00.
---	-----------------------------	---

The prominent features of the book are :

I. A Select Vocabulary of 650 words, including all that appear as many as seven times in the *Anabasis*, Books I-III.

II. A Rational Use of the Grammar, giving a topical review of Syntax, but without reference to exceptional usage.

III. The Inductive Method, not dominating the plan of the book, but constantly kept in view.

IV. In Improved Order of Development, abbreviating details and placing emphasis upon matters of practical importance.

V. Copious and Varied Exercises for reading as well as for translation.

The Nation, N. Y. — This book marks a decided advance towards a rational treatment of Greek for beginners. The author has dared to compose some easy Greek in connected discourse, has inserted an epitaph and an ode of Anacreon ; and un-Attic words are sometimes employed. This will never do — for the “machine.” . . . In general the book indicates some respect for a pupil’s reason, and some recognition of the fact that first steps in Greek may safely be made similar to those in use for modern languages.

Frost's Greek Primer.

Adopted for use at:

Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Me.;
Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass.;
Berkeley School, New York City;
Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.;
Dearborn-Morgan School, Orange, N. J.;
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.;
University School, Petersburg, Virginia;
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.;
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.;
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia;

and the High Schools at:

Bath, Me.; Springfield, Mass.; Meriden, Ct.;
Binghamton, Adams, Kingston, Waverly, N. Y.;
Franklin, Titusville, Williamsport, Pa.;
Quincy and Rockford, Ill.; Burlington, Ia.;
Leavenworth, Kan.; Denver, Colo.;

and many others of similar standing.

Prof. H. S. Kritz, *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.* — You will be pleased to know that I am having better success in teaching a beginners' class in Frost's *Primer* than with any other book hitherto used.

R. W. Tunstall, *Principal Norfolk Academy, Va.* — It is a delight alike to eye and mind. The next time I hear anybody question the educational value of Greek, I am going to show him this book as my only argument. It shall certainly be adopted for our next class.

Charles E. Lord, *Principal Franklin Academy, Pa.* — I think the *Greek Primer* by far the best book for beginners that I have ever seen. It works admirably with the class, and they are much interested.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Adopted at the High Schools of

Bath and Hallowell, Maine;
Hartford, Norwich, and Meriden, Ct.;
Ogdensburgh, Ilion, Plattsburgh,
Adams, and Flushing, New York;
Jersey City, Montclair, and
Plainfield, New Jersey; York,
Pittsburgh, and Beaver, Pa.;
Cleveland and Findlay, Ohio;
Decatur and Quincy, Ill.;
Saint Paul, Minnesota;

and at

Phillips Academy
Exeter, N. Hampshire;
Wesleyan Academy,
Wilbraham, Mass.;
Thayer Academy,
Braintree, Mass.;
Colgate Academy,
Hamilton, N.Y.;
Friends' Central
High School,
Philadelphia;
Horner Sch.,
Oxford,
N. C.



Kelsey's Xenophon's Anabasis.



12mo.
Bound in
Leather.
With col-
ored Maps,
Plans, Illus-
trations, and
Vocabulary.
\$1.60.

Adopted at

Berkeley School,
New York City;
Dr. Pingry's School,
Hasbrouck Institute,
Dearborn-Morgan Sch.,
Peddie Institute, N. J.;
De Lancy School and
Germantown Academy, Pa.

In the Prep. Dep'ts of

Bucknell University,
Westminster College,
De Pauw University,
Oberlin College, Cornell College,
University of Neb., Iowa College,
Colorado College, Hanover College,

*and many other
schools and colleges.*

Kelsey's Anabasis.

F. S. Morrison, *High School, Hartford, Conn.* — I have examined it with interest and pleasure; and am particularly pleased with the maps, the introductory matter, and the table of idioms, supplying so much that is valuable yet lacking in our other editions.

E. E. Wentworth, *Principal High School, Great Barrington, Mass.* — In my opinion, it leads all other editions by as wide a stride as was made by Kelsey's *Caesar*, and that is saying a great deal.

C. S. Halsey, *Classical Institute, Schenectady, N. Y.* — The notes are excellent; they furnish just the aid that is needed and no more. Especially worthy of commendation are the vocabulary and pages devoted to Idioms and Phrases.

John G. Wight, *High School, Worcester, Mass.* — For complete and comprehensive excellence — in respect to text, clear and exhaustive introduction, instructive illustrations, maps, notes, and vocabulary — it is unequalled by any text-book with which I am acquainted.

D. C. Farr, *Glens Falls Academy, N. Y.* — I am sure every teacher ought to introduce the book first, and then congratulate you on making the best edition of the *Anabasis* yet published.

Prof. H. S. Kritz, *Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.* — Nothing so beautiful and elegant in typography, or more neat and substantial in binding, has come under my observation for a long time. The editorial work has been done with rare appreciation of the wants of the students.

Dr. William B. Corbyn, *Principal High School, Quincy, Ill.* — It is admirable. We shall adopt it immediately.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Keep's Homer's Iliad

AND

Thurber's Vocabulary

Are now made in the following forms:

Iliad, Books I.-III., cloth	\$0.90
bound with Vocab., leather	1.20
Iliad, Books I.-VI., leather	1.40
bound with Vocab., leather	1.60
Vocabulary to Iliad, I.-VI., paper	0.50

The editions of Books I.-VI. contain a facsimile of a page of the famous Venetian Manuscript of the Iliad.

No pains have been spared to make these the most useful and practical editions of the Iliad that can be put into the hands of a beginner, and they are almost universally accepted, not only as the best school editions of any part of Homer, but also as text-books of altogether exceptional merit.

Prof. M. L. D'Ooge, *University of Michigan.* —

It is unquestionably the most useful and the most attractive school edition of the first six books of the Iliad that has ever been prepared for English-speaking students. The Introduction, the Essay on Scanning, and the Sketch of the Epic Dialect are each admirable in its way; while the notes in general seem well suited to the wants of those for whom the edition is designed.

Keep's Homer's Iliad.

The Nation, New York.—It is seldom that we feel called upon to express unqualified approbation of a text-book for schools; but Mr. Robert P. Keep's edition of the Iliad leaves so little room for fault-finding that we shall not attempt any. Facing the titlepage is a beautiful fac-simile of a page of the Codex Venetus A (13 x 10), the most important MS. of the Iliad. The introduction gives a very good summary of the results of investigations of modern scholars as to the origin and mode of transmission of the Homeric poems; and, though necessarily brief, it will yet inform the student of what many quite recent text-books of the Iliad do not, that there is such a thing as "the Homeric question," and impart some idea of its nature and the different answers which have been given to it. The sections on the structure and scansion of Homeric verse, on the dialect of Homer, and the commentary generally, show a nice appreciation of what a student needs and ought to have. Altogether the book is very handsome and very scholarly, and we have no doubt will prove very useful.

Prof. George H. White, Oberlin College, Ohio.—Keep's Iliad is evidently superior to any edition now in use, and we have voted to adopt it for our classes. The introductory matter is valuable, and includes a satisfactory outline of the Homeric forms; the notes are scholarly, graceful, and suggestive; and the whole work reveals the hand of the experienced and enthusiastic teacher.

Dr. Henry A. Coit, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.—What would I not have given as a boy for such help, when I was first introduced to Homer!

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

**Moss's
First
Greek
Reader.**

WITH
HINTS ON TRANSLATION,
NOTES,
AND VOCABULARY.

Revised edition.

160 pages. 70 cents.

It is the aim of the author to furnish a book for beginners which shall be simple and interesting, and at the same time contain a large number of such words, phrases, and idioms as are of frequent occurrence in Attic Greek. The book contains no disconnected sentences; it consists of a series of carefully graded exercises for translation, beginning with the simplest stories, and ending with extracts adapted from Xenophon, Herodotus, and Lucian.

William C. Collar, *Head-Master Roxbury Latin School, Mass.*—It is one of the brightest and most amusing school-books that I have ever seen. We have used it for a number of years with great satisfaction.

Prof. J. B. Sewall, *Principal of Thayer Academy, Braintree, Mass.*—The work is well done, and I think the volume will prove very valuable for beginners, especially for sight-reading.

Prof. E. B. Clapp, *Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.*—There can be no question of the success with which Professor Moss has striven to make his book easy, interesting, and progressive.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Lindsay & Rollins.
Easy Latin Lessons.

12mo. 370 pages. \$1.00.

The prominent features of the book are :

I. The Lessons are made short and easy, to enable young pupils to master them without difficulty, and older ones to advance with rapidity.

II. The Vocabularies are brief, introducing not more than ten new words for each lesson.

III. Only the Essentials of Latin Grammar have been given, and these in simple form. No attempt has been made to teach the whole grammar in the first year.

IV. It is complete in itself, and can be used with or without any Grammar.

V. Connected Latin for reading is introduced at regular intervals from the outset.

VI. A Complete View of all the forms of inflection is given in the Appendix, in addition to the detached parts found with the lessons.

Walter A. Edwards, *Principal High School, Rockford, Illinois.* — I find the *Easy Latin Lessons* excellently adapted to the end the authors have set themselves. The choice of material to be presented has been judiciously made, and the self-restraint of the authors, following out their wish not to displace the teacher, cannot be too highly commended.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

R. G. Huling, *Principal of High School, New Bedford, Mass.* — In its original English form it was a delightful primer, and in many schools has relieved the drudgery of elementary work in Latin. The changes introduced by Mr. Scudder are genuine improvements, making the book far better for early translation than before.

George W. Harper, *Principal Woodward High School, Cincinnati.* — The Gradatim well bridges the gulf, to most pupils unfathomable, between the Latin Lessons and the Cæsar.

Scudder's Gradatim,

An Easy Latin Reader for Beginners.

With Vocabulary . . . 16mo, cloth, 230 pages, 50 cents.

Adopted in such schools as

Concord High School, Keene High School, N. H.;
Miss Hersey's School, Hopkinson's School, Boston;
High Schools at Brockton and Braintree, Mass.;
Binghamton, Cooperstown, and Glens Falls, N. Y.;
Albany and Troy Academies, New York;
Easton Academy and Reading Seminary, Pa.;
Cleveland High School, Marietta Academy, Ohio;
Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Illinois;
North High School and Harvard School, Chicago;
Wabash College Preparatory Department, Ind.;
Carleton College Preparatory Department, Minn.;
Pantops Academy, Va.; Rugby School, Ky.;
Wofford College Preparatory Department, S. C.;
University School, Nashville, Tennessee.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Comstock's First Latin Book.

12mo, half leather, 320 pages, \$1.00.

It contains :

- I. A Review of English Grammar.
- II. Elementary Principles and Definitions.
- III. The Latin Lessons.
- IV. The Essentials of Latin Syntax.
- V. An Appendix of Forms of Inflection.
- VI. Complete Vocabularies.

It has no rival in the vital points of fulness and accuracy, of clearness and conciseness, of judicious gradation and arrangement, and of absolute completeness.

H. C. Missimer, *Principal High School, Erie, Pa.* — It is very easy to see that Comstock's First Latin Book is the work of a thorough teacher, who has had actual experience in the class-room with the difficulties which beginners in Latin usually meet. Its classification and methods are thorough and complete. The language is so clear, so simple, and school-like, that the dullest pupil, if he read carefully, should understand without further explanation. Mr. Comstock has hit the nail on the head. He knows just what and just how much grammar is needed for good, clean work. We have had Leighton and Jones, — both good ; but we like Comstock more, because it is better.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Kelsey's
Selections
from
Ovid.

With Introduction,
Notes, Vocabulary,
and ten full-
page Illustrations.

12mo, half leather.
\$1.25.

L. C. Hull, *Lawrenceville School, N. J.*—Professor Kelsey has again shown how admirably he can meet the wants of good teachers. But his edition of Ovid does more than this. We have all read the stereotyped testimonial which tells that the author has satisfied a long felt want. But a really good text-book should inspire as well as gratify an appetite. The book that merely chronicles the best system in vogue at the time of its publication, adds little to the history of teaching. This edition of Ovid must quicken the poetic sense of even the most prosaic teachers. I cannot help feeling that many a pupil will thank Professor Kelsey for having shown how the same themes that inspired Ovid still live in our own English classics. Hitherto we have had to send our boys to Bulfinch for such proofs. Now we have had given to us a manual of mythology, a scholarly edition of a Latin classic, and an abundance of poetic inspiration, all at once. Ovid did not write to exhibit the grammatical usages of his day, or to help make philologists; and Professor Kelsey has not made the mistake of supposing that his verses are best used when they are made to serve such purposes.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

Kelsey's Caesar's Gallic War.

BOOKS I. TO VII.

With Introduction, Notes,
Vocabulary, Table of
Idioms, and twenty full-
page Illustrations.

12mo, half leather. \$1.25.

Throughout the book every effort has been made, by way of illustration and comment, to render the study of Caesar attractive and useful,—a means of culture as well as of discipline. That the result has been to produce the best-equipped edition of the Gallic War is generally conceded.

Dr. J. H. Hanson, *Classical Institute, Waterville, Me.*—It is the ideal Caesar realized. That it surpasses all its competitors must, it seems to me, be the universal verdict.

Richard M. Jones, *Head-Master Wm. Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.*—Kelsey's Caesar is in my judgment the nearest approach yet made in this country to what a school edition of an ancient classic should be.

Dr. James M. Milne, *Normal School, Oneonta, N. Y.*—I am delighted with it. Its accurate scholarship, its broad scope, its illustrations, the clearness of the text, all make it the ideal book.

Allyn & Bacon . . . Boston.

**Pennell's
Ancient
Greece.**

16mo, 198 pages. 60 cts.

**Pennell's
Ancient
Rome.**

16mo, 284 pages. 60 cts.

Revised Editions with Maps and Plans.

For these new editions the books have been entirely rewritten, the size being increased by about one half. The distinctive features are:

I. The concise and readable Form in which the leading facts are presented; minor details and unimportant names are omitted.

II. The Maps and Plans, drawn and engraved specially for the books, containing all the data, and only the data, necessary for following the story.

III. The Index, serving also as a key to the pronunciation of proper names.

IV. Recent Examination Papers, used at Harvard, Yale, and by the Regents of the University of New York.

One or both books are in use in the High Schools at
Portland, Bath, Waterville, Me.; Nashua, N. H.;
Salem, Somerville, Taunton, Waltham, Mass.;
Utica, Ithaca, Lockport, Geneva, Warsaw, N. Y.;
Wooster, Ohio; Ottawa, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.;
Kansas City, Mo.; Mankato, Minnesota;

*Also at Phillips Exeter Academy, St. Paul's
School, Concord; Albany and Colgate Academies,
Berkeley School, N. Y.; Peddie Institute, N. J.;
Smith Acad., St. Louis; University School, Chicago;
And the preparatory departments of many colleges.*





**This book should be returned to
the Library on or before the last date
stamped below.**

**A fine of five cents a day is incurred
by retaining it beyond the specified
time.**

Please return promptly.

